

**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
ABSTRACTS
VOL. 5, NO. 7**

**NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

(The abstracts are prepared under contract by the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.)

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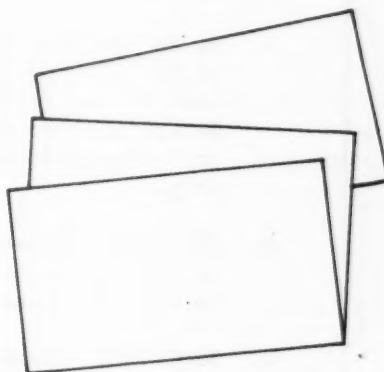
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service • Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Institute of Mental Health
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20203

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS —
AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY**

VOL. 5, NO. 7



CONTENTS

ABSTRACTS	1
CURRENT PROJECTS	56
LIST OF JOURNALS	80
AUTHOR INDEX	84

With this volume of Crime and Delinquency Abstracts, we begin the first stage of a computer-generated publication. Changes in format are in line with the present machine capability. Volume 5 will contain 8 issues and will include materials which have come into the Clearinghouse information system since May, 1967. Readers should note the following special points:

1. As in previous volumes, each issue (with the exception of No. 3) will contain both abstracts from the literature in the field of crime and delinquency related to mental health, and reports of research, demonstration, or training projects. Issue No. 3 contains abstracts only.
2. Journals routinely screened for materials to be included in the abstracts section of Volume 5 are listed immediately before the index.
3. Individual issues of Volume 5 will contain an author index. A separate, cumulative subject index will be published as Vol. 5, No. 9.

ABSTRACTS

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CAYTON, PAUL W. THE COUNSELING PROCESS IN AN MDT PROGRAM FOR OFFENDERS--EMPHASIS: PROBLEMS. IN: CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIAL RESTORATION OF OFFENDERS THROUGH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING, NOVEMBER 13-16, 1967. NEW YORK, WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER, 1967. 13 P.

A DISCUSSION OF THE COUNSELING PROCESS AT THE DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER'S MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MDT) PROJECT IS PRESENTED, FROM RECRUITING THROUGH BASIC EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND FOLLOW-UP. AMONG THE NUMEROUS PROBLEMS CONFRONTED BY COUNSELORS, THE SHORTAGE OF COUNSELING PERSONNEL, CONFLICT WITH THE CONVICT CULTURE, RECRUITING, JOB PLACEMENT, AND FOLLOW-UP APPEAR TO BE THE MOST PREVALENT. AS A SUPPLEMENT TO EXISTING ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS, MORE INTENSIVE GUIDANCE OF INMATES AND PAROLEES IS NEEDED TO FACILITATE THEIR TRANSITIONAL ADJUSTMENT.

DRAPER CORRECTIONAL CENTER
ELMORE, ALABAMA 36025

0100048810999

CALIFORNIA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT. INFORMATION FOR JUDGES. PREPARED AT REQUEST OF SENTENCING COMMITTEE OF CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE OF JUDGES, SACRAMENTO, 1967. 53 P.

THIS PAMPHLET SUMMARIZES THE CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT PROGRAM. IT DESCRIBES THE VARIOUS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND FACILITIES FOR ADULTS, THE CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT CONSERVATION PROGRAM, AND ITS RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS; AND DISCUSSES ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT, THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF ADDICTS, AND PAROLE.

0100048811999

CASE, JOHN D. INCENTIVES IN A COUNTY PRISON. PRISON JOURNAL, 47(1):4-11, 1967.

THE PROGRAM AT THE BUCKS COUNTY PRISON AND REHABILITATION CENTER IN DOYLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA HAS SHIFTED FROM USING THE TRADITIONAL SYSTEM OF THREAT AND IMPOSITION OF NEGATIVE REINFORCERS TO USING ONE WHICH SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY HAS SHOWN TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE: WITHHOLDING OR THREATENED WITHHOLDING OF POSITIVE REINFORCERS. BY IMPOSING VARIOUS DEGREES OF RESPONSIBILITY FROM THE INMATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS NEEDS AND ABILITY FOR SELF-DEVELOPMENT, AN INCENTIVE SYSTEM CAN BE ACTIVATED.

BUCKS COUNTY PRISON
DOYLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

0100048812999

NAVARRO, JOSEPH A., TAYLOR, JEAN G. AN APPLICATION OF SYSTEMS ANALYSIS TO AID IN THE EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. JUDICATURE, 51(2):47-52, 1967.

THE USE OF SYSTEMS ANALYSIS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IS CONSIDERED WITH RESPECT TO THE PROCEDURAL ASPECTS OF THE OPERATION. QUESTIONS OF SUBSTANTIVE LAW OF THE JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS AS IT PERTAINS TO CASES, AND OF JUDICIAL DISCRETION ARE EXCLUDED. SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND ITS TECHNIQUES CAN AID THE COURTS IN

PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, AND BUDGETING FOR FUTURE PERSONNEL AND FACILITY REQUIREMENTS, AND IN EVALUATING ALTERNATIVE RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS AND OPERATING PROCEDURES. SYSTEM ANALYSIS WOULD ENABLE THE COURT ADMINISTRATOR TO COMPARE VARIOUS CONTEMPLATED OPERATING CONCEPTS AND TO EXPERIMENT WITH POSSIBLE CHANGES BEFORE PUTTING THEM INTO EFFECT. A FULLER UNDERSTANDING OF HOW THE ENTIRE COURT SYSTEM OPERATES AND HOW VARIOUS ELEMENTS INTERACT CAN ALSO BE ACHIEVED THROUGH USING THIS APPROACH.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFENSE ANALYSES
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

0100048813999

EMPSON, PAUL D. THE APPLICATION OF CRIMINAL LAW TO ACTS COMMITTED OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION. AMERICAN LAW QUARTERLY, 6(1):32-39, 1967.

THE TREND IN JUDICIAL DECISION IS AWAY FROM STRICT AND EXCLUSIVE APPLICATION OF THE TERRITORIAL PRINCIPLE OF JURISDICTION. NEVERTHELESS, IT CONTINUES TO BE A FACTOR IN THE DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION IN EXTRATERRITORIAL CRIMINAL ACTS. WHENEVER THE COURTS ATTEMPT TO COVER THE EXTRATERRITORIAL ELEMENTS OF JURISDICTION WITH LEGAL FICTIONS, JURISDICTIONAL RESTRICTIONS MUST BE LIBERALIZED TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF MODERN CRIME PROBLEMS. JURISDICTION OVER CRIMES MUST BE EXPANDED. WHATEVER PRINCIPLES ARE REQUIRED TO EFFECT THAT EXPANSION MUST BE BASED UPON THE PRACTICAL REALITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL CRIME. WHILE THE TERRITORIAL PRINCIPLE NEED NOT BE ABANDONED AS A BASIS OF JURISDICTION, THOSE LEGAL FICTIONS AND RESTRICTIVE METHODS OF THINKING THAT HAVE CHARACTERIZED THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE MUST BE DISCARDED. (AUTH. ED.)

ASSISTANT COUNTY ATTORNEY
ALLIANCE, NEBRASKA

0100048814999

VIRGINIA. WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT. ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF FELONS AND MISDEMEANANTS COMMITTED TO THE STATE PENAL SYSTEM DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1967 AND FELONS CONFINED IN THE PENAL SYSTEM ON JUNE 30, 1967. RICHMOND, 1967. VARIOUS PAGINGS.

DETAILED STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED ON THE NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF FELONS AND MISDEMEANANTS COMMITTED TO VIRGINIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR WHICH ENDED JUNE 30, 1967. DATA INCLUDE THE AGE, RACE, SEX OF OFFENDERS, TERM OF SENTENCE, EDUCATIONAL STATUS, INTELLIGENCE, RELIGION, MARITAL STATUS, PREVIOUS RECORD, AND ALCOHOL AND DRUG HABITS.

0100048815999

RUBINGTON, EARL. ALCOHOLIC CONTROL ON SKID ROW. PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF A RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROPOSAL. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):531-537, 1967.

THOUGH SKID ROW IS SLOWLY ON ITS WAY OUT, ITS RESIDENTS CONTINUE TO "CLUTTER UP THE STREETS" AND ARE STILL A MAJOR POLICE, HEALTH, AND WELFARE PROBLEM. A RESCUE SERVICE WHICH WOULD INCREASE ORDER AND REDUCE HELPLESSNESS IS PROPOSED. AN ALCOHOLIC CONTROL UNIT STAFFED BY SKID ROW ALCOHOLICS COULD PATROL STREETS, MAINLY TO REMOVE SLEEPING DRUNKS TO ITS OWN QUARTERS. IT

WOULD REDUCE POLICE WORK, TAKE SICK OR INJURED MEN TO A HOSPITAL, AND ALLOW ACUTELY INTOXICATED MEN TO SLEEP OFF THEIR DRUNK AT THE UNIT. THE STAFF, ALL SOBER ALCOHOLICS, WOULD BE PAID FOR DOING THIS HARD AND IMPORTANT WORK. DURING THE THREE YEARS OF THE SUGGESTED PILOT PROGRAM, A SMALL RESEARCH STAFF WOULD MAKE A BEFORE-AND-AFTER COMPARISON TO MEASURE UNIT EFFECTIVENESS. IF IT IS SUCCESSFUL, COSTS FOR MAINTAINING POLICE, HEALTH, AND WELFARE SERVICES SHOULD GO DOWN WHILE PUBLIC ORDER SHOULD IMPROVE. FINALLY, EMPLOYMENT AT THE UNIT MAY BE ABLE TO INITIATE PATTERNS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE FOR A SMALL BUT INFLUENTIAL NUMBER OF MEN. (AUTH. ED.)

CENTER OF ALCOHOLIC STUDIES
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

0100048816999

WILDER, MICHAEL S. PROSECUTION DISCOVERY AND THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, 6(1):3-25, 1967.

DISCOVERY BY THE PROSECUTION IN U. S. CRIMINAL CASES SEEMS A DOUBTFUL PRACTICE WHEN MEASURED BY THE HISTORY AND THE DEVELOPING APPLICATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM COMPELLED SELF-INCRIMINATION. IF DISCOVERY ORDERS ARE CONSTRUED TO BE CONSTITUTIONAL, THE STANDARD WHICH IT SEEMS WOULD BE MOST JUST TO BOTH PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE IS ONE WHICH WOULD COMBINE THE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT OF THE PRESENT ALIBI STATUTES WITH THE NOTIONS OF MUTUALITY AND WAIVER. THIS COULD BE DONE BY LIMITING THE SCOPE OF DISCOVERY TO ITEMS SPECIFICALLY RELATED TO THE ACCUSED'S PROPOSED DEFENSE. ONE POSSIBLE RULE MIGHT READ: IF THE COURT GRANTS RELIEF SOUGHT BY THE DEFENDANT UNDER THIS RULE AND IF THE DEFENDANT INTENDS TO INTRODUCE THE DEFENSE OF ALIBI OR INSANITY AT TRIAL, THEN THE COURT MAY CONDITION ITS ORDER BY REQUIRING THAT THE DEFENDANT PERMIT THE GOVERNMENT TO INSPECT, COPY OR PHOTOGRAPH STATEMENTS, SCIENTIFIC OR MEDICAL REPORTS, BOOKS, PAPERS, DOCUMENTS OR TANGIBLE OBJECTS, WHICH THE DEFENDANT INTENDS TO PRODUCE AT TRIAL IN SUPPORT OF THIS DEFENSE. IF THE DEFENDANT CLAIMS THAT THE MATERIAL SOUGHT, ALTHOUGH PERTINENT TO HIS DEFENSE, WOULD TEND TO INCRIMINATE HIM OR REQUIRE THE DISCLOSURE OF MEMORANDA WRITTEN BY OR NOTES OF INTERVIEWS OBTAINED BY COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDANT, SUCH CLAIM SHALL BE DECIDED BY THE TRIAL JUDGE AFTER AN IN CAMERA INSPECTION OF THE MATERIAL. (AUTH. ED.)

0100048817999

BLUM, RICHARD H. THE POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL SELECTION. POLICE, 12(2):60-75, 1967.

THE PRESENT STUDY IS AN OBSERVATION ON THE USE OF THE POLYGRAPH IN AN ONGOING POLICE SELECTION PROGRAM. DURING ONE YEAR ALL APPLICANTS FOR DEPUTY SHERIFF POSITIONS IN ONE DEPARTMENT WERE GIVEN THE POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION, BUT ITS FINDINGS WERE NOT USED IN SELECTION DECISIONS. ALL APPLICANTS WERE SUBJECT ALSO TO A PRELIMINARY INTERVIEW, A CAREFUL BACKGROUND AND DOCUMENT CHECK, PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS, A WRITTEN AND MEDICAL AGILITY EXAMINATION, AND AN ORAL BOARD INTERVIEW. UPON COMPARING THE RESULTS OF ROUTINE SELECTION (PASS OR FAIL) WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HIRING OR REJECTION MADE BY THE POLYGRAPH EXAMINER, IT WAS FOUND THAT THERE WAS NO

SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE POLYGRAPH AND THE FINAL ORAL BOARD ACTION PROCEDURES. THE ADMISSION OF SERIOUS CRIMINALITY APPEARED TO BE THE CRITICAL ITEM FOR DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE POLYGRAPH AND OTHER SELECTION PROCEDURES IN THE MATTER OF THE FINAL PASS-FAIL DECISION. MOST OF THE MEN WHO WERE CERTIFIED AS ELIGIBLE FOR HIRING AFTER ROUTINE SELECTION PROCEDURES, BUT WHO WERE REJECTED FOR EMPLOYMENT (FAILED) BY THE POLYGRAPH EXAMINER, ADMITTED TO SERIOUS CRIMES WHICH HAD NOT BEEN REVEALED BY ROUTINE SELECTION DEVICES. THE STUDY DOES NOT REPORT ON THE VALIDITY OF THE POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION AS A MEANS FOR PREDICTING ON-THE-JOB BEHAVIOR IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. (AUTH.ED.)

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY PROJECT
INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF HUMAN PROBLEMS
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305

0100048818999

INDIANA PROBATION DIVISION. PROBATION IN INDIANA - FISCAL YEAR 1965-1966. PREPARED BY DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. INDIANAPOLIS, 1967. 54 P.

THIS STATISTICAL REPORT PRESENTS DATA ON THE OPERATION OF INDIANA'S DIVISION OF PROBATION FOR FISCAL 1965-1966. ILLUSTRATIVE TABLES AND SUMMARIES SHOW PROBATION COSTS, JUVENILE AND ADULT PROBATION MOVEMENTS, TYPES OF OFFENSES, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PROBATIONERS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX.

0100048819999

HREBICEK, S., TOPIAR, A., MIKULA, V., PUSZKEILER, L.
PSYCHIATRICKA PROBLEMATIKA VRAZD. (PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS OF MURDER.) CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE, 63(5):325-329, 1967.

SEVENTY CASES OF MURDER AND ATTEMPTED MURDER COMMITTED BY 73 OFFENDERS WERE ANALYZED FROM A PSYCHIATRIC POINT OF VIEW. IT WAS FOUND THAT 85 PERCENT OF THOSE STUDIED SUFFERED FROM A PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER. OF THESE, 22 PERCENT WERE JUDGED PSYCHOTIC; 35.6 PERCENT WERE PSYCHOPATHIC. THE MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER WAS CONSIDERED EXPLICITLY PATHOLOGICAL IN 26 PERCENT OF THE CASES. JEALOUSY WAS FOUND TO BE THE CAUSE IN 21.9 PERCENT OF THE OFFENSES; 17.8 PERCENT OF THE CRIMES WERE INFLUENCED BY ANGER. THE USE OF ALCOHOL PROVOKED 15.7 PERCENT OF THE OFFENSES. MENTALLY ILL PERSONS PREVIOUSLY GIVEN PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT COMMITTED 26 PERCENT OF THE SUCCESSFUL MURDERS. ONLY 56.1 PERCENT OF THE OFFENDERS HAD BEEN PSYCHIATRICKALLY EXAMINED. IT IS HELD THAT ALL WHO COMMIT OR ATTEMPT MURDER SHOULD BE SO EXAMINED. FURTHER, OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENTS SHOULD PAY ATTENTION TO MENTAL PATIENTS WITH AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES, PARTICULARLY, ON DISCHARGING THEM FROM INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT, AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE.

PSYCHIATRICKA LECEBNA
OPAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100048820999

KAINZ, ANNA. KINDER ALS OPFER STRAFBARER HANDLUNGEN. (CHILDREN AS VICTIMS OF CRIMES.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(11):605-608, 1967.

CASES IN WHICH CHILDREN WERE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL OFFENSES IN AUSTRIA IN 1966 ARE SUMMARIZED, AND STATISTICAL DATA AND ILLUSTRATIVE CASE MATERIAL ARE PRESENTED. THESE OFFENSES INCLUDED: HOMICIDE WITH SEXUAL MOTIVES; RAPE; SEXUAL VIOLATIONS; HOMOSEXUALITY; AND EXHIBITIONISM. MOTIVATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS ARE DISCUSSED.

0100048821999

JUNG, HERMANN. DER BEWAHRUNGSHELFER - SEINE GESUNDHEIT UND SEINE KRANKHEIT. (THE PROBATION OFFICER - HIS HEALTH AND HIS SICKNESS.) BEWAHRUNGSHILFE, 14(4):287-291, 1967.

THE ATTRITION OF THE PROBATION OFFICER IN WEST GERMANY DUE TO ILLNESS, PREMATURE RETIREMENT, AND DEATH IS BELIEVED TO BE GREATER THAN IN MOST OTHER PROFESSIONS. ALTHOUGH NO SCIENTIFIC PROOF CAN BE OFFERED, THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE INCIDENCE OF DEATH AND ILLNESS AMONG PROBATION OFFICERS IS INFLUENCED BY THEIR STRONG PERSONAL AND EMOTIONAL COMMITMENT TO THEIR WORK. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IN THE INTEREST OF HIS WORK, AS WELL AS IN HIS OWN INTEREST, THE PROBATION OFFICER SHOULD FIND HIS SOURCE OF STRENGTH IN A PRIVATE LIFE WHICH IS AS RICH AND MEANINGFUL AS POSSIBLE. WHILE THERE IS MUCH PERSONAL SATISFACTION TO BE GAINED FROM PROBATION WORK, THIS SATISFACTION CANNOT BE DERIVED FROM A RELATIONSHIP WITH THE INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER UNDER SUPERVISION.

0100048822999

MIOTTO, ARMIDA BERGAMINI. LES "PROBLEMES HUMAINS" DU DETENU COMME FACTEURS CRIMINOGENES. (HUMAN PROBLEMS OF THE INMATE AS CRIMINOGENOUS FACTORS.) INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):93-106, 1967.

A VARIETY OF PROBLEMS CAN ARISE FOR THE PRISON INMATE AND CAN BECOME MAGNIFIED IF THE PRISON PERSONNEL ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY TRAINED TO RECOGNIZE, UNDERSTAND, AND DEAL WITH THEM. THE ATTITUDE OF THE INMATE'S FAMILY MAY HAVE A DESTRUCTIVE INFLUENCE IF IT IS EITHER TOO REPROACHFUL OR DEFENSIVELY SUPPORTIVE. EVENTUAL ESTRANGEMENT FROM THE FAMILY ALSO MAY BE DISTURBING TO THE INMATE. THE INCARCERATED INDIVIDUAL MAY FIND THAT HE IS BOTH LONELY AND NEVER ALONE. OTHER FACTORS WHICH MAY PRESENT DIFFICULTIES INVOLVE SEXUAL PROBLEMS, THE LACK OF MEANINGFUL ACTIVITY, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL AMBIVALENCE TOWARD RELEASE AND RETURN TO SOCIETY. THESE PROBLEMS CAN BECOME CRIMINOGENOUS FACTORS, EITHER DIRECTLY, BY STIMULATING THE INMATE TO COMMIT A NEW INFRACTION, OR INDIRECTLY, BY IMPEDING REHABILITATION, MOTIVATING ESCAPE, OR CAUSING SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENT.

0100048823999

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY. CENTER FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS. A STUDY AND OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NORTHAMPTON COUNTY PRISON. UNIVERSITY PARK, PENNSYLVANIA, 1967. 50 P.

A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS SORTS OUT THE NEEDS, STRENGTHS, AND WEAKNESSES OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE NORTHAMPTON COUNTY PRISON, AND MAKES A SERIES OF EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS INVOLVING MINOR COST ADDITIONS. IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT THE PRESENT PHYSICAL PLANT, IN ADDITION TO HAMPERING ACTIVITY AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, PRESENTS PROBLEMS OF SECURITY AND DISCIPLINE. THE PLAN ALSO IMPEDES EFFECTIVE DEPLOYMENT OF ITS LIMITED STAFF. IT IS

RECOMMENDED THAT A FORMALIZED RECEIVING PROCEDURE INVOLVING FINGERPRINTING, PHOTOGRAPHING, AND PRISONER CLASSIFICATION BE ESTABLISHED, AND THAT A FORMAL CLASSIFICATION PROCESS BE ADOPTED SO THAT EACH PRISONER'S NEEDS MAY BE MORE ACCURATELY DIAGNOSED. FURTHERMORE, THE ADDITION OF PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED PERSONNEL WOULD FACILITATE A MEANINGFUL CLASSIFICATION PROGRAM AND EXPAND THE BASE OF TREATMENT AND TRAINING RESOURCES. THE PRISON POPULATION CONSISTS OF DETENTIONERS, COMMITTED PRISONERS, FELONS, MISDEMEANANTS, MALES, AND FEMALES. BECAUSE OF THIS DIVERSITY, THE POSSIBILITIES SHOULD BE EXPLORED OF SHARING MORE APPROPRIATE FACILITIES AMONG ADJACENT COUNTIES. SUCH SHARING WOULD ENABLE THE OFFENDER TO RECEIVE MORE SPECIALIZED TREATMENT AND WOULD LEAD TO GREATER ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

0100048824999

FITZGERALD, P. J. THE AIMS OF A PENAL SYSTEM. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL.(NOVEMBER):621-630, 1967.

A CRITIQUE OF DR. NIGEL WALKER'S JAMES SETH MEMORIAL LECTURE ON PENAL PHILOSOPHY IS PRESENTED. STRESSING THAT IT IS A MISTAKE TO ASSUME PENAL PHILOSOPHY TO BE A SECTOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY, WALKER DISCUSSED THE POSSIBLE AIMS OF A SECULAR PENAL SYSTEM WHICH HAVE RECENTLY BEEN SUGGESTED. HE DISTINGUISHED FIVE BASIC AIMS: (1) MONTERO'S AIM: TO PROTECT OFFENDERS AND SUSPECTED OFFENDERS AGAINST UNOFFICIAL RETALIATION; (2) REDUCTIVISM TO REDUCE THE FREQUENCY OF THE TYPES OF BEHAVIOR PROHIBITED BY THE CRIMINAL LAW; (3) HUMANITARIANISM: TO CAUSE THE MINIMUM OF SUFFERING; (4) RETRIBUTIVISM TO ENSURE THAT OFFENDERS ATONE BY SUFFERING FOR THEIR OFFENSES; AND, (5) DENUNCIATION: TO SHOW SOCIETY'S ABHORRENCE OF CRIME. IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT SOME OF THESE AIMS CAN BE ATTAINED. FURTHER, ANY DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN PENAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY IS ERRONEOUS. THE UNEQUAL AND AT TIMES INSUFFICIENT TREATMENT DEVOTED TO THE VARIOUS AIMS OF A SECULAR PENAL SYSTEM IS THE BASIS FOR ANOTHER STRONG POINT OF CRITICISM OF THE WALKER LECTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
UNIVERSITY OF KENT
CANTERBURY, ENGLAND

0100048825999

RUTH, HENRY S., JR. PROMOTING CONSISTENT POLICY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW, 53(7):1489-1508, 1967.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MUST STRUCTURE EACH OF ITS PARTS SO THAT ANY GIVEN INDIVIDUAL COMING INTO CONTACT WITH IT WILL RECEIVE APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION AND TREATMENT FROM ANY OF ITS OFFICERS. A POLICY CONSIDERING THE ENTIRE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WOULD REDUCE THE ISOLATION AND FREQUENT CONFLICT OF ITS SEGMENTS. THE NEW PATHS THAT CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM SHOULD FOLLOW REQUIRE FLEXIBLE INNOVATION FAR BEYOND THE NARROW BOUNDARIES TO WHICH POLICEMEN, PROSECUTORS, DEFENSE COUNSELS, JUDGES AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS ARE NOW CONFINED. THE CONSTRUCTION, EVALUATION, AND AMENDMENT OF POLICY BY ANY AGENCY OF THE SYSTEM MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION WITH ALL PARTS OF THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS WITH THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE.

LAW SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

0100048826999

LAWYERS AND LINEUPS. YALE LAW JOURNAL, 77(2):390-402,
1967.

THERE HAS BEEN A LACK OF LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM OF UNRELIABLE EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATIONS AT POLICE LINEUPS. THUS, THE U.S. SUPREME COURT IN UNITED STATES VS. WADE CALLED UPON THE LAWYER TO FACILITATE A SOLUTION. THE COURT HELD THAT A SUSPECT HAS A RIGHT TO COUNSEL AT HIS LINEUP. CONSEQUENTLY, TESTIMONY DESCRIBING AN OUT-OF-COURT IDENTIFICATION ELICITED IN THE ABSENCE OF COUNSEL MUST BE EXCLUDED UNLESS THE SUSPECT EXPRESSLY WAIVED HIS RIGHT. THE COURT CONCLUDED THAT, SINCE COUNSEL MIGHT SERVE TO PREVENT UNFAIRNESS, A CRIMINAL SUSPECT HAS THE RIGHT TO SUCH ASSISTANCE. IT IS CONTENDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE RISK OF ERROR IS ONLY ONE FACTOR DETERMINING THE RELIABILITY OF EVIDENCE; THE RISK OF ABUSE IN APPLYING AN INVESTIGATORY TECHNIQUE MUST ALSO BE CONSIDERED. IT REMAINS UNCLEAR WHY A LAWYER CAN BETTER EXPOSE A RIGGED BLOOD TEST BY CROSS-EXAMINATION AT TRIAL THAN HE CAN A RIGGED LINEUP. TO THE EXTENT THAT THE LAWYER CANNOT CORRECT THE ABUSES OF THE LINEUP, THE SOLUTION CHOSEN BY THE COURT BECOMES SUSPECT.

0100048827999

NORMANDEAU, ANDRE. COMPENSATION D'ETAT AUX VICTIMES DE LA CRIMINALITE. (PARTS 3 AND 4.) (STATE COMPENSATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIMINALITY.) REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE POLICE TECHNIQUE, 21(3):183-192, 1967.

WHILE MODERN SOCIETIES SPEND GREAT SUMS OF MONEY EACH YEAR ON THE APPREHENSION, CONVICTION, AND REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS, VERY FEW GOVERNMENTS SPEND ANYTHING FOR THE COMPENSATION OF THE VICTIMS OF CRIMES. ONLY NEW ZEALAND, ENGLAND, AND THE STATES OF CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK HAVE INSTITUTED PROGRAMS FOR DIRECT COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME. ALTHOUGH REPARATION OR RESTITUTION BY THE OFFENDER TO HIS VICTIM HAD LONG EXISTED, THE IDEA THAT SOCIETY WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR DIRECTLY COMPENSATING THE INJURED PARTY DID NOT DEVELOP UNTIL THE 19TH CENTURY. THE MOST IMPORTANT MODERN DEVELOPMENT WAS THE INSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENTAL COMPENSATION IN ENGLAND IN 1964. THE ISSUE CURRENTLY IS BEING DEBATED IN MANY AMERICAN STATES. AGAINST THE COMPENSATION PLAN ARE THOSE WHO BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD INCREASE CRIME BY MAKING IT LESS UNDESIRABLE TO THE VICTIM. THOSE WHO ADVOCATE INSTITUTION OF COMPENSATION CONTEND THAT RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD THE VICTIM RESTS WITH THE SOCIETY WHICH HAS FAILED TO PROTECT ITS CITIZENS; THAT ADDITIONAL RISKS TO CITIZENS EXIST BECAUSE OF PROBATION AND CONDITIONAL LIBERTY FOR OFFENDERS; THAT IF SOCIETY ASSISTS WAR VETERANS IT SHOULD ALSO AID VICTIMS OF INTERNAL AGGRESSION; AND THAT THE PLAN IS A LOGICAL EXTENSION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. SOME PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES CONCERNED WITH THE INSTITUTION OF SUCH A PLAN INVOLVE THE DETERMINATION OF: (1) WHICH CRIMES WILL BE COVERED; (2) WHAT BODY WILL DECIDE WHEN, HOW MUCH, AND TO WHOM COMPENSATION WILL BE AWARDED; (3) WHETHER FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE VICTIM WILL AFFECT HIS COMPENSATION; AND (4) WHETHER VICTIM-PRECIPIATED CRIMES WILL BE COVERED. IT HAS BEEN ACCEPTED THAT ENVIRONMENT IS A CAUSATIVE FACTOR IN CRIME;

IT IS TIME THAT SOCIETY ACCEPTED ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR
COMPENSATING THE VICTIM.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

0100048828999

DRAPKIN, ISRAEL. LA CRIMINALITE EN ISRAEL. (CRIMINALITY
IN ISRAEL.) INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):9-
18, 1967.

MANY CLASSIC TEXTS OF CRIMINOLOGY INDICATE THAT
CRIMINALITY AMONG JEWISH POPULATIONS IS CHARACTERIZED BY
A PREDOMINANCE OF CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND VERY FEW
CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. HOWEVER, IN ISRAEL, PERHAPS BECAUSE
HERE JEWS ARE NOT A REPPRESSED MINORITY BUT LAND OWNERS
AND WORKERS, OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY ARE NOT
PARTICULARLY NUMEROUS. MOREOVER, WHEREAS IN THE GHETTOS
OF OTHER COUNTRIES THE JEWS HAVE BEEN FAIRLY PASSIVE, IN
ISRAEL THERE IS A GREATER TENDENCY TOWARD VIOLENCE.
ALTHOUGH CRIME RATES HAVE BEEN RISING SINCE THE STATE OF
ISRAEL WAS CREATED, THE MOST SERIOUS INCREASE HAS BEEN IN
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THE SUICIDE RATE AMONG ISRAELIS IS
HIGHER THAN THAT AMONG JEWS IN OTHER COUNTRIES BUT LOWER
THAN RATES OF OTHER POPULATIONS. CRIME RATES IN ISRAEL
ARE DIFFERENT FOR DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS; FOR EXAMPLE,
AMONG ORIENTAL JEWS HOMICIDE IS EXPECTED IN CERTAIN
SOCIAL SITUATIONS. STUDY OF THE UNIQUE CONDITIONS OF
ISRAEL, THE KIBBUTZ, THE ARMY, AND THE RELIGION, WOULD
ADD SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE STUDY OF CRIMINOLOGY IN GENERAL.

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
HEBREW UNIVERSITY
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

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SHAPLAND, P. H. GROUPS AND THE ABILITY TO COMMUNICATE.
BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):404-407, 1967.

A SURVEY OF STAFF AND INMATE ATTITUDES TOWARD GROUP
COUNSELING WAS CONDUCTED IN 1966 AT A BORSTAL. AS A BY-
PRODUCT OF THIS SURVEY, A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE
PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN
VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TEST SCORES. THE
STUDY RELATED THIS DISCREPANCY TO AN INDIVIDUAL'S
LEARNING IN A GROUP. TO SEE WHETHER ANY ASSOCIATION
EXISTED BETWEEN AN INMATE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD COUNSELING
AND OTHER EASILY OBTAINABLE VARIABLES, THE FOLLOWING DATA
WERE GATHERED: GROUP TEST SCORES OF VERBAL AND NON-
VERBAL INTELLIGENCE; GROUP TEST SCORES OF LITERACY;
LENGTH OF TIME AT THE BORSTAL; NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COURT
APPEARANCES; AND THE COUNSELOR'S RATING OF THE INMATES'
VERBAL FLUENCY. ONE-THIRD OF THIS BORSTAL POPULATION
SHOWED A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN NON-VERBAL AND VERBAL
INTELLIGENCE TEST SCORES. BOYS WHOSE VERBAL ABILITY WAS
INFERIOR TO THEIR NON-VERBAL SKILL TENDED TO BE IN A
COUNSELING GROUP WHOSE MEMBERS SAID THEY LEARNED LESS.
IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SOME DELINQUENTS FIND GROUP
COUNSELING UNUSUALLY FRUSTRATING OR EXPERIENCE AN
INCREASE IN PROBLEMS DUE TO IT. THE REASON FOR THIS IS
THAT WHEN THERE IS NON-VERBAL ABILITY PRESENT TOGETHER
WITH A LACK OF LINGUISTIC APPARATUS TO COMMUNICATE, THE
CONSEQUENT ANXIETY MUST BE ACTED-OUT RATHER THAN TALKED
OUT. GROUP COUNSELING, WHICH IS A VERBAL ACTIVITY, IS
IRRELEVANT TO THEIR NEEDS.

H.M. PRISON
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

0100048830999

MORRELL, LESLIE. THE VOLUNTARY WORKER'S PROBLEMS IN
PRISON AFTERCARE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY,
7(4):430-434, 1967.

THE VOLUNTARY WORKER'S CAPACITY TO COPE WITH THE
DIFFICULT AND FRUSTRATING SITUATIONS ARISING IN AFTERCARE
CAN BE UNNECESSARILY IMPAIRED BY HIS OWN FEELINGS ABOUT
THE "WORTHINESS" OF THE RELEASED PRISONER HE IS TRYING TO
HELP. IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH THAT HE IS REALLY WORTHY OF
HELP, SOME WORKERS IN THE FIELD OF AFTERCARE SEEM
IMPELLED TO "WHITEWASH" THE EX-PRISONER. ONE OF THE
REQUISITES TO A SUCCESSFUL RELATIONSHIP IS THE
WILLINGNESS OF THE WORKER TO ACCEPT THE PRISONER AS HE
IS. RESERVATIONS ABOUT ACCEPTANCE ARE LIKELY TO IMPEDE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOODWILL AND WARMTH WHICH CAN GIVE THE
PRISONER THE EMOTIONAL SUPPORT HE NEEDS.

0100048831999

COXE, SPENCER. LAWYERS IN JUVENILE COURT. CRIME AND
DELINQUENCY, 13(4):488-493, 1967.

THE EFFECT OF GAULT ON THE "RIGHT TO COUNSEL" IN THE
JUVENILE COURT IS DELINEATED. THE BACKGROUND OF THE
SUPREME COURT DECISION IS REVIEWED AND THE CONTROVERSY
OVER THE LAWYER'S ROLE IN ADJUDICATION AND DISPOSITION IS
ANALYZED. SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF THE RULING ON
INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AND THE BACKLOG OF CASES
AWAITING DISPOSITION ARE DISCUSSED. (AUTH. ED.)

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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ABDEL FATTAH, EZZAT. LA VICTIMOLOGIE: QU'EST-ELLE, ET
QUEL EST SON AVENIR? (VICTIMOLOGY: WHAT IS IT AND WHAT
IS ITS FUTURE?) REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET
DE POLICE TECHNIQUE, 21(3):193-202, 1967.

RESEARCH IN VICTIMOLOGY PRIOR TO 1948 WAS CONCERNED
PRIMARILY WITH VICTIMS OF MURDER AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH
THE MURDERER. EARLY STUDIES IN THE FIELD ALSO WERE
CONCERNED WITH VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ATTACKS AND THEIR ROLE
IN THE GENESIS OF THE CRIME; THE PREDISPOSITION OF
CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS TO BECOME VICTIMS OF ACCIDENTS; THE
PSYCHOLOGY OF THE VICTIM OF THEFT; AND THE LEGAL PROBLEMS
OF CONSENT OF THE VICTIM. SINCE 1948 MANY STUDIES HAVE
BEEN DEVOTED TO THE VICTIM, HIS ROLE IN THE CRIME, AND
HIS RELATIONS WITH THE OFFENDER; THE JURIDICAL QUESTIONS
POSED BY THE VICTIM'S POSITION; TECHNIQUES OF CRIME
DETECTION AND OF INTERROGATING THE VICTIM; AND THE ISSUES
OF COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF CRIMES. HOWEVER,
VICTIMOLOGY RESEARCH HAS BEEN SPORADIC. STUDY OF THE
FOLLOWING AREAS IS NEEDED: (1) ON THE THEORETICAL LEVEL:
THE PROBLEM OF THE SUBJECT MATTER OF VICTIMOLOGY,
DEFINITION OF TERMS BOTH CONCEPTUAL AND SEMANTIC; (2) ON
THE ETIOLOGICAL LEVEL: THE FACTORS WHICH PREDISPOSE
CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS TO BECOME VICTIMS, ASPECTS OF
PROVOCATION OR PARTICIPATION OF THE VICTIM, AND THE
CRIMINAL-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP; (3) ON THE PHENOMENOLOGICAL
LEVEL: THE CRIMINAL PHENOMENON IN TERMS OF THE VICTIM;
(4) PREVENTION, IN TERMS OF PREDICTION AND PROTECTION;

(5) THERAPEUTIC ISSUES; AND (6) JURIDICAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL ISSUES. THE FUTURE OF VICTIMOLOGY DEPENDS LARGELY ON THE MANNER IN WHICH THESE PROBLEMS OF RESEARCH ARE SOLVED.

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KREBS, ALBERT. DIE FORSCHUNGEN ROBERT VON HIPPELS UBER DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER MODERNEN FREIHEITSSTRAFE UND IHRE BEDEUTUNG FUR DAS DEUTSCHE GEFANGNISWESEN. (ROBERT VON HIPPEL'S STUDIES ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF CORRECTION IN MODERN TIMES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE FOR THE GERMAN PENAL SYSTEM.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHT-WISSENSCHAFT, 79(1):1-27, 1967.

IN HIS STUDY OF THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF PRISONS IN ENGLAND, HOLLAND, AND NORTHERN GERMANY, ROBERT VON HIPPEL, A 19TH CENTURY GERMAN CRIMINOLOGIST, RAISED PROBLEMS WHICH CONTINUED TO HAVE IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS. THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN PRISONS ON A FEDERALISTIC BASIS, STILL PRESENTS CONSIDERABLE OBSTACLES TO THE UNIFICATION OF THE SYSTEM OF CORRECTION IN WEST GERMANY. THE ORIGIN OF THE PRISON AS AN INSTITUTION OF BOTH PAUPER AND PENAL CARE HAS DETERMINED ITS CHARACTER. THUS THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION SHOULD BE STUDIED AS A SOCIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON. IN ORDER TO CLARIFY THE MEANING OF PENAL SANCTION, VON HIPPEL EMPHASIZED THE NECESSITY OF A UNIFORM CODIFICATION BOTH OF CRIMINAL LAW AND OF CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE. THIS LATTER DEMAND REMAINS UNFULFILLED.

PHILLIPS UNIVERSITY
MARBURG, WEST GERMANY

0100048834999

DODD, DAVID J. POLICE MENTALITY AND BEHAVIOR. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 3(1):47-67, 1967.

IN ANY PROFESSION WHICH POSITS A DISCIPLINARY PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR, A SOCIALIZATION PROCESS EXISTS THROUGH WHICH EVERY INDUCTEE MUST PASS. POLICE "MENTALITY," RESULTING FROM THIS PROCESS, CREATES A GENERAL POLICE ORIENTATION TO THE WORLD. THERE ARE THREE FORMATIVE INFLUENCES ON THIS ORIENTATION: THE TRADITION OF THE PROFESSION; THE CHARACTER OF THE PERSONNEL; AND THE STIMULI PECULIAR TO POLICE WORK. AUGMENTATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL SENSE OF AUTHORITY AND DECLINE IN GENERAL SOCIAL SUPPORT OF THE POLICE, HAS LED TO AN ACUTE EMOTIONAL OPPOSITION BETWEEN THE POLICE, THE PUBLIC, AND THE LAW. THIS PROBLEM IS DISCUSSED IN THE LIGHT OF THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE SELF-PERCEPTION OF THE POLICE, AND THE WAY THE PUBLIC REGARDS THIS INSTITUTION. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE INHERENT CONSERVATISM AND REACTIONARY PRESSURE OF THE POLICE MAKE THEIR RESISTANCE TO SOCIAL CHANGE INEVITABLE. THUS ANY ATTEMPT TO ACCOMMODATE SOCIAL CHANGE UNDERMINES THE MORAL AUTHORITY FROM WHICH THEIR SOCIAL STATUS IS DERIVED. UNTIL BOTH THE PUBLIC AND THE POLICE ARE PREPARED TO LEARN MORE ABOUT EACH OTHER AND TO BECOME MORE TOLERANT, THEIR CONFLICT WILL CONTINUE.

SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

0100048879999

HAINES, JOHN. SATISFACTION IN PROBATION WORK. PROBATION, 13(3):75-80, 1967.

SATISFACTION FOR THE SOCIAL WORKER HAS BECOME A PROMINENT ISSUE ONLY AS CONCERN HAS DEVELOPED ABOUT THE WASTAGE OF TRAINED PERSONNEL FROM MANY DEPARTMENTS. FIVE PRINCIPAL AREAS IN WHICH THE SUPERVISORY OFFICER MAY HELP HIS STAFF TO ACHIEVE GREATER SATISFACTION IN THEIR WORK ARE DISCUSSED: OFFICE MANAGEMENT; CASEWORK SUPERVISION; EVALUATION; GROUP DISCUSSION; AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

APPLIED SOCIAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
ENGLAND

0100048880999

WILLINGTON, M. S. PRE-PAROLE REPORTS. PROBATION,
13(3):72-74, 1967.

THE CONTENT OF PRE-PAROLE REPORTS SHOULD JUSTIFY SOME FORM OF TREATMENT FOR THE OFFENDER AND SHOULD BE ORIENTED TOWARDS THE PRISONER'S FUTURE IN THE COMMUNITY, ASSESSING HIS PROBABLE RESPONSE TO EARLY RELEASE. IN THE PREPARATION OF SUCH REPORTS, THE OFFENDER'S CRIMINAL HISTORY SHOULD BE CAREFULLY REVIEWED, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL RELEVANT DETAILS OF EACH OFFENSE. THE PAROLE OFFICER SHOULD BE AWARE OF PAST AND PRESENT ATTITUDES OF THE OFFENDER'S FAMILY, AND SHOULD ATTEMPT TO ASSESS ITS PROBABLE FUTURE ATTITUDE IF THE PRISONER IS RELEASED ON PAROLE. THE PRISON CLASSIFYING BOARD'S LONG-TERM ASSESSMENT SHOULD BE AVAILABLE, AS IT IS ESSENTIAL TO HAVE ADVICE ABOUT THE PRISONER'S PROGRESS IN PRISON; HIS ATTITUDE TO AUTHORITY; AND HIS ATTITUDE TO RETURNING HOME TO HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS. ON OCCASION, INTERVIEWS WITH THE PRISONER ARE NECESSARY BEFORE A FINAL ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE. THE DETERMINATION OF THE POINT OF RELEASE AND THE TIMING SHOULD BECOME ONE OF THE RECOGNIZED RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PROBATION SERVICE IN THE PAROLE FIELD IN ENGLAND.

0100048881999

BADDELEY, FRED. POLICE JUVENILE LIAISON SCHEME. APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE, 61(8):387-391, 1967.

IN 1952 THE JUVENILE LIAISON DEPARTMENT WAS INCORPORATED AS A PART OF THE CRIME PREVENTION BRANCH OF THE LIVERPOOL CITY POLICE. SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIAISON SCHEME THE INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE CITY HAS GREATLY DECLINED AND MANY CASES OF MINOR LAWBREAKING WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED NOW RECEIVE POSITIVE REMEDIAL ACTION. IT IS THE OFFICER'S DUTY TO: (1) ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN A CLOSE LIAISON WITH HEAD TEACHERS, MINISTERS, YOUTH CLUB LEADERS, AND ANY OTHER PERSONS IN HIS DIVISION CONCERNED WITH THE WELFARE OF YOUTH; (2) COLLABORATE WITH THE PROBATION SERVICE; (3) KEEP INDIVIDUAL RECORDS OF THE JUVENILES WHO HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH OR WHO HAVE COME TO THE NOTICE OF THE POLICE; AND (4) MAINTAIN REGULAR CONTACT WITH JUVENILES CAUTIONED BY THE POLICE AND WITH THEIR PARENTS. OFFICERS WORK ONLY WITH YOUTHS UNDER 17, WHO HAVE COMMITTED MINOR OFFENSES AND HAVE NOT PREVIOUSLY COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE POLICE.

0100048882999

KRASH, ABE. SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE CAUSES OF CRIME.
VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW, 53(7):1479-1488, 1967.

THE VARIOUS THEORIES OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CAUSES OF CRIME ARE BRIEFLY OUTLINED. IT IS STRESSED THAT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SPANS A BROAD RANGE OF CONDUCT AND THAT MANY FACTORS MAY COALESCE TO PRODUCE A PARTICULAR OFFENSE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE CRIMINAL PROCESS CONTRIBUTES GREATLY TO THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF CRIME AND THAT SIGNIFICANT REFORM IN THE BASIC INSTITUTIONS CONNECTED WITH CRIMINAL LAW--THE POLICE, THE COURTS, AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS--WILL REQUIRE A LONG AND LABORIOUS PROCESS.

0100048883999

CALIFORNIA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT. LONG JAIL TERMS AND PAROLE OUTCOME, (BY) JAMES L. BULL. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 11 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 28)

THE ADJUSTMENT OF PAROLEES SENTENCED TO JAIL TERMS FOR SIX MONTHS OR MORE WITHIN ONE YEAR OF THEIR FIRST RELEASE ON PAROLE WAS COMPARED WITH THE ADJUSTMENT OF THOSE WHO WERE RETURNED TO PRISON AS TECHNICAL VIOLATORS FOLLOWING THEIR JAIL SENTENCE. BECAUSE A LOCAL JAIL EXPERIENCE MAY BE LESS DAMAGING AND PERCEIVED AS A LESSER FAILURE BY THE PAROLEE, IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THOSE REINSTATED TO PAROLE FOLLOWING THEIR JAIL TERMS WOULD SHOW MORE FAVORABLE OUTCOMES THAN THOSE RETURNED TO PRISON. SUBJECTS FIRST PAROLED IN THE YEARS 1960-1962 WERE CHOSEN FOR CONSIDERATION. IN BOTH A SIX- AND A 12-MONTH FOLLOW-UP FROM DATE OF RE-RELEASE IT WAS FOUND THAT THOSE SUBJECTS REINSTATED TO PAROLE HAD ALMOST EXACTLY THE SAME RATE OF FAVORABLE OUTCOME AS THOSE WHO HAD BEEN RETURNED TO PRISON. BOTH GROUPS HAD A RELATIVELY HIGH RETURN TO PRISON RATE. IN AN ATTEMPT TO ACCOUNT FOR ANY EFFECTS IN SELECTION, THE TWO GROUPS WERE COMPARED AND FOUND NOT TO DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY IN TERMS OF BASE EXPECTANCY SCORE, COMMITMENT OFFENSE, AGE, RACE, AND NARCOTIC HISTORY. MEMBERS OF THE GROUP RETURNED TO PRISON HAD, HOWEVER, RECEIVED LONGER JAIL SENTENCES THAN HAD THOSE WHO HAD BEEN REINSTATED TO PAROLE. THE HYPOTHESIS WAS NOT CONFIRMED AND NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN OUTCOME COULD BE OBSERVED BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS. THE FINDINGS ARE NEVERTHELESS OF PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE, SINCE RETURNING A MAN TO PRISON IS CLEARLY A MORE EXPENSIVE ALTERNATIVE THAN REINSTATING HIM TO PAROLE.

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MATHIESON, D. L. THE TRUTH DRUG: TRIAL BY PSYCHIATRIST? CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (NOVEMBER):645-655, 1967.

ALTHOUGH IN THE LAST 12 YEARS APPELLATE COURTS IN THE COMMONWEALTH HAVE NOT BEEN REQUIRED TO RULE ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF TRUTH DRUG EVIDENCE, THE PROBLEM WAS SQUARELY CONFRONTED BY THE NEW ZEALAND COURT OF APPEAL IN R. V. MCKAY IN 1967. SEVERAL REASONS ARE GIVEN FOR REJECTING SUCH EVIDENCE IN THIS PARTICULAR CASE: (1) ALTHOUGH THE PRIVATELY ADMINISTERED TRUTH DRUG CAUSED THE DEFENDANT TO ASSERT INNOCENCE, THE VALIDITY OF SUCH AN ASSERTION WAS NULLIFIED BY THE RULE AGAINST PRIOR CONSISTENT STATEMENTS; (2) THE COURT INSISTED THAT IF MCKAY'S DRUG-INDUCED STATEMENTS WERE TENDERED AS EVIDENCE OF THEIR TRUTH, THEY WERE HEARSAY, AND NOT INCLUDED IN THE EXCEPTIONS TO THE HEARSAY RULE; (3) THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH THE DRUG WAS ADMINISTERED DID NOT QUALIFY THE PSYCHIATRISTS INVOLVED TO GIVE OPINION EVIDENCE ON AN ULTIMATE ISSUE; AND (4) THE LACK OF A GUARANTEE OF THE ACCURACY OF STATEMENTS INDUCED UNDER NARCO-ANALYSIS CAUSES STATEMENTS ELICITED BY THE USE OF THESE DRUGS TO BE UNRELIABLE.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW
VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

0100048885999

DEAN, MICHAEL. SIMILAR FACTS AND HOMOSEXUAL OFFENSES:
THE RESURRECTION OF SIMS. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL.
(NOVEMBER):633-644, 1967.

ENGLISH LAW HAS TRADITIONALLY ADOPTED THE VIEW THAT THE PROSECUTION MUST ESTABLISH ITS CASE BY EVIDENCE SPECIFICALLY DIRECTED TO THE FACTS OF THE CHARGE. CASES INVOLVING HOMOSEXUAL OFFENSES, HOWEVER, HAVE APPARENTLY BEEN ACCEPTED FROM THIS VIEW. USING THOMSON (1918) AS THE AUTHORITY FOR RECOGNIZING A DISTINCTION BETWEEN HOMOSEXUAL AND OTHER SORTS OF OFFENSE, KING (1967) RULED THAT PROOF OF A GENERAL HOMOSEXUAL PROPENSITY IN THE DEFENDANT MAY BE ACCEPTED AS CONTRIBUTORY EVIDENCE IN THE PROSECUTION OF A HOMOSEXUAL OFFENSE. ALTHOUGH THE LAW IN THIS AREA MAY HAVE BECOME TOO COMPLEX FOR THE PROPER ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, IGNORING THESE DIFFICULTIES CAN HARDLY BE CONSIDERED A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
LONDON, ENGLAND

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BIBLIOGRAPHIE CONCERNANT LA CRIMINOLOGIE GENERALE, LES CRIMINOLOGIES SPECIALISEES, LA CRIMINOLOGIE SPECIALE ET LA PATHOLOGIE SOCIALE. (BIBLIOGRAPHY CONCERNING GENERAL CRIMINOLOGY, SPECIALIZED CRIMINOLOGY, SPECIAL CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY.) OUVRAGES ACQUIS PAR LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DE LA SOCIETE EN 1966. (WORKS ACQUIRED BY THE LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY IN 1966.) INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):195-250, 1967.

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY PRESENTS TITLES OF JOURNAL ARTICLES IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: (1) GENERAL CRIMINOLOGY: CRIMINOLOGY; CONGRESSES ON CRIMINOLOGY; CRIMINOLOGY COURSES; CRIME; LITERARY CRIMINOLOGY; CRIMINOLOGY INSTRUCTION; PIONEERS IN CRIMINOLOGY; SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH; CRIME STATISTICS; (2) SPECIALIZED CRIMINOLOGY: BIOLOGICAL CRIMINOLOGY; PSYCHOLOGICAL CRIMINOLOGY; CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY; SOCIOLOGICAL CRIMINOLOGY; (3) SPECIAL CRIMINOLOGY AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY: CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES. THE WORKS ACQUIRED BY THE LIBRARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY IN 1966 INCLUDE BOOKS ON A WIDE VARIETY OF SUBJECTS IN CRIMINOLOGY, INCLUDING: GENERAL CRIMINOLOGY, CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, REHABILITATION, CRIME PREVENTION, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND CRIMINAL LAW.

0100048887999

SELLIN, THORSTEN. DOM JEAN MABILLON, A PRISON REFORMER OF THE 17TH CENTURY. INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):123-143, 1967.

ACCURATE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PLACE OF JEAN MABILLON IN THE HISTORY OF PENOLOGY IS GENERALLY LACKING. A PRIEST OF THE BENEDICTINE ORDER, HE WROTE AN ESSAY IN THE LATE 17TH CENTURY ON THE PRISONS OF THE MONASTIC ORDERS. THE ESSAY CONTAINED IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE AND OF PENAL AIMS AND METHODS OF TREATMENT. IT OFFERED A

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVOLUTION OF PUNISHMENTS IN CANON LAW. MABILLON'S IDEAS WERE EXTREMELY ADVANCED AND MANY OF THEM, INCLUDING THE INDIVIDUALIZATION OF PUNISHMENT, WERE IMPLEMENTED ONLY MUCH LATER. THE ESSAY, HOWEVER, HAD LITTLE INFLUENCE AT THE TIME OF ITS WRITING AND IT REQUIRED THE WORK OF MANY OTHERS TO POPULARIZE PRISON REFORM PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

0100048888999

HOFF, HANS, DOLEISCH, WOLFGANG, SLUGA, WILLIBALD.
L'ETABLISSEMENT SPECIAL DE MITTERSTEIG POUR LES CRIMINELS
LES PLUS DANGEREUX. (THE SPECIAL INSTITUTION OF
MITTERSTEIG FOR THE MOST DANGEROUS CRIMINALS.)
INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):107-120, 1967.

IN 1963 THE AUSTRIAN JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION INAUGURATED A SPECIAL INSTITUTION FOR THOSE INMATES WHO, BECAUSE OF AN ABNORMAL PERSONALITY STRUCTURE OR OTHER PSYCHIC PROBLEMS, ARE TOO UNMANAGEABLE TO TREAT OR TOO DANGEROUS TO PLACE IN ORDINARY PRISONS. INMATES INCARCERATED IN THE MITTERSTEIG PRISON ARE ASOCIAL IN THE OFFENSES THEY HAVE COMMITTED. THEY HAD ALSO BEEN ASOCIAL IN THEIR BEHAVIOR IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS WHERE THEY WERE NOT ONLY DIFFICULT TO REHABILITATE BUT ALSO COMPROMISED THE TREATMENT OF OTHER INMATES. HOWEVER, MITTERSTEIG IS NOT A MENTAL HOSPITAL; ALTHOUGH INTENDED FOR TROUBLESOME OFFENDERS WHO MAY HAVE PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEMS, THOSE WITH ACUTE MENTAL ILLNESSES ARE NOT ADMITTED. OF THE 54 INMATES ADMITTED BEFORE FEBRUARY 1966, 41 HAD COMMITTED FROM FOUR TO 14 FORMER OFFENSES. MOST OF THE INMATES WERE YOUNG: 24 WERE UNDER 30 YEARS OLD AND 49 WERE UNDER 50. THE MAJOR REASONS FOR TRANSFER TO THE SPECIAL INSTITUTION WERE SELF-MUTILATION, SUICIDE ATTEMPTS, SIMULATION OF MENTAL ILLNESS, AGGRESSION TOWARDS OTHER INMATES OR PERSONNEL, AND REPEATED INFRACTION OF PRISON REGULATIONS. DIAGNOSIS OF INMATES' PERSONALITIES REVEALED THREE GROUPINGS: (1) PSYCHOPATHS; (2) NEUROTICS; AND (3) THOSE WITH PSYCHOSES, CEREBRAL LESIONS, OR MENTAL DEBILITY. DIFFERENT TYPES OF SYNDROMES HAVE DIFFERENT PROGNoses AND REQUIRE DIFFERENT TREATMENTS. MITTERSTEIG PROVIDES A VARIETY OF TREATMENTS: PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC METHODS, INCLUDING GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL THERAPY AND PSYCHODRAMA; INSTITUTIONAL THERAPY, INCLUDING CULTURAL AND INTEREST GROUPS; MEDICATION; AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALIZATION. MITTERSTEIG REPRESENTS AN INNOVATION IN THE EXECUTION OF PUNISHMENT. BEFORE THE INMATE IS RELEASED OR TRANSFERRED, HE IS GIVEN TREATMENT HERE WHICH ATTEMPTS TO MAKE HIM LESS ASOCIAL AND TO RAISE HIS SELF VALUATION.

MITTERSTEIG PRISON
WIEN-MARGARETHEN A VIENNE
AUSTRIA

01000488889999

ELLINGSTON, JOHN R. NEEDS IN SERVICES TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN YOLO COUNTY TO REDUCE SOCIAL BREAKDOWN AS IDENTIFIED BY AGENCY ADMINISTRATORS, STAFF MEMBERS AND CONCERNED CITIZENS. A STUDY MADE FOR YOLO COUNTY JUVENILE COURT AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT. MINNEAPOLIS, 1967. 111 P.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF MAJOR GAPS IN SERVICES TO YOLO COUNTY

(CALIFORNIA) CHILDREN AND YOUTH, PARTICULARLY THOSE WHO ARE DEPRIVED OR NEGLECTED WITH RESPECT TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING NEEDS: FOOD, CLOTHING, HOUSING, HEALTH CARE, EMOTIONAL SECURITY, EDUCATION, RECREATION, AND EMPLOYMENT; AND THOSE WHO ARE PRE-DELINQUENT OR DELINQUENT. SERVICES ARE REQUIRED IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: PROTECTION, COUNSELING, HOMEMAKING, DAY CARE, THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE POLICE, PROBATION DEPARTMENT, JUVENILE HALL, JOBS AND RECREATION, SCHOOLS, HEALTH, AND COORDINATION AND PLANNING.

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CARLISLE, MARK. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT 1967 - ITS PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, NO VOL. (NOVEMBER):613-621, 1967.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1967 ARE LIKELY TO EFFECT SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE COURSE OF THE CRIMINAL TRIAL IN ENGLAND. UNDER THE ACT, THE PRELIMINARY HEARING BEFORE A MAGISTRATE IS NO LONGER THE NECESSARY FIRST STAGE OF EVERY CRIMINAL TRIAL. AN ACCUSED PERSON MAY BE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL ON EVIDENCE DISCLOSED IN WRITTEN STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES, RATHER THAN ON THEIR ORAL TESTIMONY. SUCH A STATEMENT MUST BE SIGNED BY THE PERSON MAKING IT; IT MUST GIVE HIS AGE IF HE IS UNDER 21. IT MUST CONTAIN A DECLARATION AS TO ITS TRUTH; IT MUST BE SERVED ON THE OTHER PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE TRIAL. ANOTHER PROVISION OF THE ACT WHICH DEALS WITH THE ADMISSIBILITY OF WRITTEN STATEMENTS RELATING TO ALL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN COMMITTAL PROCEEDINGS, REQUIRES AN IDENTICAL FORMAT OF STATEMENT. PROVIDED THAT THE OTHER PARTIES DO NOT OBJECT WITHIN SEVEN DAYS, THIS STATEMENT MAY BE READ AT THE TRIAL. PROOF BY FORMAL ADMISSION, ALSO PROVIDED BY THE ACT, CREATES GREATER UNIFORMITY BETWEEN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURES. IF THE ADMISSION IS MADE BEFORE THE HEARING, IT MUST BE IN WRITING; IT MAY BE ORAL IF MADE AT THE PROCEEDINGS. AN ADMISSION MADE BY COUNSEL BINDS THE ACCUSED, BUT AN ADMISSION MADE BY THE ACCUSED IS NOT BINDING UNLESS MADE AT THE PROCEEDINGS OR APPROVED BY HIS LEGAL ADVISERS. A PROVISION OF THE ACT WHICH APPLIES ONLY TO TRIALS ON INDICTMENT INVOLVES THE PRESENTATION OF ALIBI EVIDENCE. UNDER THIS PROVISION, NO ACCUSED PERSON MAY ADDUCE EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF AN ALIBI WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE COURT, UNLESS THE PERTINENT DETAILS OF THE ALIBI ARE SUBMITTED IN ADVANCE TO THE PROSECUTION.

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RAYMONDIS, L. M. CRIMINALITE DANS LES PAYS FRANCOPHONES D'AFRIQUE. (CRIME IN FRENCH-SPEAKING AFRICA.) INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):19-38, 1967.

IN STUDYING CRIMINALITY IN THE REPUBLICS OF CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA, IT WAS FOUND THAT DATA WERE VERY DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN. THIS WAS DUE TO A LACK OF INTERNAL STABILITY AND OF A COHERENT JUDICIAL CENTER, AND BECAUSE OF CULTURAL AND CONCEPTUAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN INVESTIGATORS AND THE FOREIGN ENVIRONMENT. EUROPEAN CRIMINOLOGISTS FACE A NUMBER OF DIFFICULTIES IN ATTEMPTING TO STUDY CRIMINALITY IN AFRICA, INCLUDING DIFFERENCES IN THOUGHT PROCESSES AND CULTURES; A GENERAL LACK OF WRITTEN SOURCES AND STATISTICS; AMBIGUITIES OF LANGUAGE; AND DIFFERENT CONCEPTIONS OF SANCTION, NATURE, GUILT, AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY. A CLASH BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AFRICAN CULTURE AND THE CULTURE IMPOSED BY THE COLONIZERS IS EVIDENT. THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE OLD

AND THE MODERN CIVILIZATIONS PRECIPITATES CERTAIN TYPES OF CRIME AND INFLUENCES THE FORM OF OTHERS. ANY STUDY OF CRIMINALITY IN AFRICA MUST UNDERTAKE TO DEFINE THE IDEAS, STRUCTURES, AND WORLD PHILOSOPHY OF THE AREA SINCE THESE DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THOSE OF EUROPE.

0100048892999

RAYMONDIS, L. M., SCHEKTMAN, Y. LES METHODES OBJECTIVES EN CRIMINOLOGIE: UTILISATION DES MODELES MATHEMATIQUES. (OBJECTIVE METHODS IN CRIMINOLOGY: USE OF MATHEMATICAL MODELS.) INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):41-61, 1967.

TO MAKE CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH MORE SYSTEMATIC, SOME MEANS OF COLLABORATION WITH STATISTICIANS IS NEEDED. ESTABLISHMENT OF EFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN INVESTIGATORS AND STATISTICIANS REQUIRES: (1) DEVELOPMENT OF MORE EXACT DESCRIPTIVE LANGUAGE; AND (2) ATTAINMENT OF A HIGHER DEGREE OF CERTAINTY REGARDING HYPOTHESES. WHAT MUST BE ACHIEVED IS AN INTERPENETRATION OF CLINICAL OBSERVATION AND MATHEMATICS. THE MATHEMATICAL MODEL HERE PROPOSED IS DEVELOPED IN DETAIL TO DEMONSTRATE ITS POSSIBLE USE IN EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS AND THE TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP WHICH IS ENVISAGED WITH THE MATHEMATICIAN.

TOULOUSE, FRANCE

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SHOHAM, SHLOMO, KAUFMANN, YORAM, MENAKER, MICHAL. THE TEL-MOND FOLLOW-UP: RESEARCH PROJECT. INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, 6(1):62-90, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE OF TEL-MOND PRISON, A MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTION IN ISRAEL. THE STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO AID IN PREDICTING POST-RELEASE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF INMATES AND TO DETERMINE THE IMPACT OF THE INSTITUTION ON THEIR POST-RELEASE BEHAVIOR. IT WAS DESIGNED TO DEPICT THE INMATE AT THREE TIME DIMENSIONS: (1) HIS PERSONAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS BEFORE INCARCERATION; (2) THE NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE EFFECTS ON HIM OF THE PERIOD OF INCARCERATION; AND (3) HIS POST-RELEASE BEHAVIOR. THE RESEARCH POPULATION INCLUDED ALL INMATES RELEASED DURING 1960 (TOTALING 97) AND A CONTROL GROUP OF ARMY RECRUITS. BY MEANS OF A QUESTIONNAIRE, CERTAIN FACTORS, PRESUMED TO BE RELATED TO SUCCESS OR FAILURE, WERE ANALYZED. IN RECEDING ORDER OF STRENGTH OF ASSOCIATION WITH POST-RELEASE SUCCESS OR FAILURE, THESE VARIABLES WERE: LENGTH OF STAY WITH FAMILY; AGE OF DELINQUENCY ONSET; SEVERITY OF FIRST PENALTY; EDUCATIONAL LEVEL; STABILITY AT WORK; SECOND-GENERATION IMMIGRANT STATUS; CRIMINALITY IN THE FAMILY; CHANGE OF SCHOOLS; LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT; MEMBERSHIP IN YOUTH MOVEMENT OR CLUB; PROPERTY OFFENSES; AND GROUP PERPETRATION OF CRIME. FOLLOW-UP STUDIES INDICATED THAT 24.75 PERCENT OF THE 97 RELEASEES COMMITTED NO FURTHER OFFENSE AND 24.72 PERCENT COMMITTED RELATIVELY FEW OFFENSES, WHILE 50.47 PERCENT COMMITTED A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF NEW OFFENSES. SINCE TEL-MOND IS A PRISON FOR SERIOUS OFFENDERS, THIS CAN BE CONSIDERED A FAIRLY HIGH RATE OF SUCCESS.

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY
ISRAEL

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AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE CRIMINAL TRIAL. STANDARDS RELATING TO JOINDER AND SEVERANCE. NEW YORK, INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION, 1967. 68 P. (PROJECT ON MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE. TENTATIVE DRAFT) \$2.00

THE JOINDER AND SEVERANCE CRITERIA FOR OFFENSES AND DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL CASES SET FORTH HERE PROVIDE A FOUNDATION FOR JUDICIAL DECISIONS AS TO WHEN A UNIFIED DISPOSITION SHOULD BE REQUIRED OR PERMITTED. JOINDER, THE JOINING OF TWO OR MORE OFFENSES OR DEFENDANTS IN ONE CHARGE, IS PERMITTED IN THE INITIAL STAGE OF THE PROSECUTION. IT IS OUTLINED WHAT THE PROSECUTOR MAY DO ABSENT ANY OBJECTION FROM A DEFENDANT. THE STANDARDS DO NOT REQUIRE THE PROSECUTOR TO JOIN ALL RELATED CHARGES INITIALLY WHERE THE DEFENDANT IS FACED WITH A MULTIPLICITY OF TRIALS FOR RELATED OFFENSES. THE PROBLEMS OF PROCEDURE UNIQUE TO THE MOTION FOR SEVERANCE AND SEVERANCE OF OFFENSES ARE DISCUSSED. THE STANDARDS HERE PROVIDE THAT, UPON DEFENDANT'S MOTION, A SEVERANCE OF OFFENSES JOINED SOLELY ON THE GROUND THAT THEY ARE OF THE SAME OR SIMILAR CHARACTER SHALL BE GRANTED. WITH REGARD TO THE SEVERANCE OF DEFENDANTS, IT IS PROVIDED THAT UPON AN APPROPRIATE MOTION BY THE DEFENDANT, THE PROSECUTION MUST ELECT BETWEEN SEVERANCE, EXCLUSION OF THE CONFESSION, OR EFFECTIVE DELETION OF THE DEFENDANT'S NAME FROM THE CONFESSION. CRITERIA FOR OTHER SEVERANCE DECISIONS IS SET FORTH AND THE POWER OF THE COURT TO CONSOLIDATE OR SEVER OFFENSES OR DEFENDANTS ON ITS OWN MOTION IS DEALT WITH.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
1155 EAST 60 STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

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GRIFFITHS, JOHN, AYRES, RICHARD E. A POSTSCRIPT TO THE MIRANDA PROJECT: INTERROGATION OF DRAFT PROTESTORS. YALE LAW JOURNAL, 77(2):300-319, 1967.

DURING THE WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1967, AGENTS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION QUESTIONED ABOUT 21 UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF OF YALE UNIVERSITY WHO, AS AN ANTIWAR GESTURE, HAD EARLIER TURNED IN THEIR DRAFT CARDS AT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON. THE DISORGANIZATION OF THE MOVEMENT AT YALE PRECLUDED ANTICIPATION OF AN F.B.I. INVESTIGATION. DESPITE THE WIDE PUBLICITY GIVEN TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT'S MIRANDA DECISION IN REGARD TO THE RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT IN REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS, A MAJORITY OF THOSE INTERROGATED FELT IMPULLED TO SPEAK TO THE AGENTS. IN MOST CASES THERE WAS A LACK OF REAL UNDERSTANDING AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE LEGAL CONTEXT OF THE QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE AGENTS; THERE WAS A CONSIDERABLE DEGREE OF NERVOUSNESS ON THE PART OF THE INTERVIEWEE; AND THERE WERE INHERENTLY COERCIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURES IN THE SOCIAL SITUATION OF AN INTERROGATION. THESE FINDINGS REINFORCE THE CONCLUSIONS OF YALE'S EARLIER MIRANDA PROJECT THAT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERACTION BETWEEN THE INTERROGATOR AND THE SUSPECT IN AN INTERROGATION IS EXTREMELY SUBTLE, AND THE INTERROGATOR HAS MOST OF THE ADVANTAGES. IF THE HIGH PURPOSES OF MIRANDA ARE TO BE EFFECTED, WARNINGS ALONE WILL BE INSUFFICIENT. ONLY IF A SYMPATHETIC ADVOCATE IS PRESENT DURING THE INTERROGATION WILL MOST SUSPECTS BE ABLE TO ASSERT A MEASURE OF CONTROL OVER THE SITUATION,

OVERCOME NERVOUSNESS, AND AVOID THE INFLUENCE OF THE PERCEIVED SOCIAL RULES WHICH OPERATE IN A SITUATION STRUCTURED AND MANIPULATED BY A PROFESSIONAL INTERROGATOR.

LAW SCHOOL
YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

0100048896999

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. COURT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES: A SURVEY OF THE CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA JUVENILE COURT. NEW YORK, 1967. VARIOUS PAGINGS.

BASED ON A SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE UPGRADING OF CALHOUN COUNTY'S JUVENILE COURT, PROBATION SERVICES, AND DETENTION FACILITIES ARE PRESENTED. MAJOR SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE JUVENILE COURT INCLUDE: THE REVISION OF THE ALABAMA JUVENILE CODE TO INCLUDE ALL PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18; THE EXTENSION OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION TO INCLUDE ADOPTIONS OF CHILDREN, CHILD CUSTODY, SEPARATION, AND DIVORCE; THE CREATION OF A FAMILY COURT AT THE CIRCUIT LEVEL; THE ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY TO THE JUVENILE COURT JUDGE, TO FACILITATE EFFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COURT; AND THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR THE JUVENILE COURT. WITH REGARD TO PROBATION SERVICES IT IS PROPOSED THAT SPECIFIC CRITERIA BE FORMULATED FOR THE HANDLING AND DETENTION OF JUVENILES; THAT MINIMUM PROFESSIONAL STAFF REQUIREMENTS BE PROVIDED THROUGH IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS AND THROUGH USE OF OUTSIDE RESOURCE PERSONNEL; THAT ALL NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY CASE SERVICES BE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND SECURITIES; AND THAT TOTAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTAKE BE ASSIGNED TO A SKILLED PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED PROBATION OFFICER, WITH THE INTAKE SERVICE OF THE COURT BEING AVAILABLE FOR CALL AT ALL TIMES. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE CALHOUN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT ABANDON THE PRACTICE OF DETAINING CHILDREN IN THE COUNTY JAIL; THAT DETENTION OF CHILDREN BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS SET FORTH IN THIS REPORT; THAT THE COOPERATION OF ADJACENT COUNTIES BE SOUGHT IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL DETENTION FACILITY; AND THAT THE GREATEST POSSIBLE USE BE MADE OF THE FOSTER AND GROUP CARE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND SECURITIES.

0100048897999

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. PROBATION AND PAROLE IN ARKANSAS: A SURVEY FOR THE ARKANSAS PENITENTIARY STUDY COMMISSION. NEW YORK, 1967. VARIOUS PAGINGS, APP.

A SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY OUTLINES THE PRESENT PRACTICE OF ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE PROGRAMS IN ARKANSAS. IT PRESENTS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS, BASED ON GUIDELINES EVOLVED FROM NATIONAL EXPERIENCE. THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED ARE GROUPED INTO FIVE CATEGORIES: ORGANIZATION, PROBATION, PAROLE, OPERATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION. CONTENTS: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS; THE LEVEL OF PRESENT SERVICES; CORRECTIONAL PHILOSOPHY; PROBATION STANDARDS AND PRACTICE; PAROLE IN THEORY AND PRACTICE; ORGANIZING FOR IMPROVEMENT.

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FLORIDA. PROBATION AND PAROLE COMMISSION. 27TH ANNUAL
REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1967.
TALLAHASSEE, 1967. 33 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FLORIDA PROBATION AND PAROLE
COMMISSION DESCRIBES THE COMMISSION'S PRIMARY DUTIES:
(1) PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS FOR COURTS; (2) POST-
SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS; (3) DECISIONS AS TO RELEASE ON
PAROLE; (4) SUPERVISION OF PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES; (5)
AIDING PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES IN RESOLVING EMPLOYMENT,
HOUSING, AND OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS; (6)
INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE STATE BOARD OF PARDONS; (7)
SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS;
(8) SPECIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS WITH YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS,
SEX OFFENDERS, AND ALCOHOLICS; AND (9) PROBATION SERVICES
FOR MISDEMEANANTS. NEW PROGRAMS ADDED BY THE 1967
FLORIDA LEGISLATURE INCLUDE: (1) CONSOLIDATION OF ALL
ADULT PROBATION SERVICES UNDER THE COMMISSION TO PROVIDE
UNIFORM SERVICES FOR ALL COURTS; (2) RELEASE ON
RECOGNIZANCE PENDING TRIAL OF CERTAIN ACCUSED PERSONS;
(3) A PILOT PROGRAM OF WORK RELEASE FOR MARION COUNTY
PRISONERS; (4) LIAISON WITH NEW STATE AGENCIES; (5)
SUPERVISION OF COUNTY PRISONERS RELEASED ON SPLIT
SENTENCE BY THE COURTS; (6) FURLOUGH OF FELONS FOR VISIT,
WORK, OR STUDY; AND (7) SUPERVISION OF FELONS DURING GAIN
TIME AFTER RELEASE - MANDATORY CONDITIONAL RELEASE.

DOYLE E. CARLTON BUILDING
ROOM 235
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

0100048899999

RUSSELL, BERNARD. EMERGING ISSUES IN THE JUVENILE COURT.
IN: THE JUVENILE COURT - NEW DIRECTIONS: 67. PAPERS
PRESENTED AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITIZENS
COMMITTEE ON THE JUVENILE COURT, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO,
MAY 9, 1967, P. 1-7. \$1.00

ONE MAJOR CONCEPT RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY POSTULATES THAT, FOR THE MAJORITY OF
DELINQUENTS, THE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF AMERICA HAVE
BECOME DYSFUNCTIONAL. MASSIVE SOCIAL INTERVENTION IS
NECESSARY IN ORDER TO CHANGE THESE INSTITUTIONS SO THAT
THEY MAY BETTER CARRY OUT THEIR FUNCTIONS. ONE OF THE
INSTITUTIONS THAT HAS FAILED TO PERFORM ADEQUATELY IS THE
JUVENILE COURT. THE ORIGINAL INTENT OF THE JUVENILE
COURT WAS TO SUBSTITUTE REHABILITATIVE PROCEDURES FOR
PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT, BUT THIS GOAL HAS NEVER BEEN
FULLY IMPLEMENTED. THE TREATMENT RESOURCES AS SET UP IN
MOST COURTS CANNOT SUCCESSFULLY DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS
THAT A CHILD FACES IN THE COMMUNITY. CHILDREN AND YOUTH
WHO COME TO THE JUVENILE COURTS HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF
THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS WITHOUT BEING GIVEN THE KINDS OF
REHABILITATIVE PROCEDURES PROMISED TO THEM. THE
PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION AND OTHER SIMILAR BODIES
HAVE RECOMMENDED THAT A NEW SYSTEM BE INTRODUCED IN THE
FORM OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY TO SERVE AS A LIAISON
BETWEEN THE COURT AND THE COMMUNITY. THIS AGENCY WOULD
RECEIVE REFERRALS FROM THE POLICE, SCHOOLS, THE COURTS,
AND INDIVIDUALS. NO ONE WOULD COME INTO THE COURT WHO
HAD NOT BEEN CHARGED WITH COMMITTING A CRIME FOR WHICH HE
COULD BE PROSECUTED. HE WOULD THEN BE CHARGED AS AN
ADULT AND WOULD RECEIVE THE SAME LEGAL PROTECTIONS AN
ADULT WOULD GET.

MODEL CITIES ADMINISTRATION
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

0100048900999

POLAND, J. MARTIN. DETENTION: SERVICE OR DISSERVICE?
IN: THE JUVENILE COURT - NEW DIRECTIONS: 67. PAPERS
PRESENTED AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITIZENS
COMMITTEE ON THE JUVENILE COURT, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO,
MAY 9, 1967, P. 13-15. \$1.00

JUVENILE DETENTION AS A FORM OF FORCED INCARCERATION IS
OBSOLETE. A VISIT TO MOST DETENTION HOMES REVEALS A
DISPROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION OF THE ECONOMICALLY
DEPRIVED, WHO OFTEN ARE ALSO MEMBERS OF THE MINORITY
GROUP PRESENT IN THE LOCALITY. MIDDLE AND UPPER CLASS
CHILDREN ARE NOT DETAINED FOR THE MINOR INFRACTIONS WHICH
KEEP THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR IN DETENTION. MOST OF
THESE CHILDREN ARE DETAINED BECAUSE NEITHER THEIR
FAMILIES NOR THE COMMUNITY CAN PROVIDE THE HOME
SUPERVISION, SPECIAL TUTORING, OR MEDICAL OR PSYCHIATRIC
CARE NEEDED. THE SOLUTION IS TO REPLACE THE LOWER CLASS
FAMILY'S LACK OF RESOURCES WITH COMMUNITY RESOURCES.
THIS WOULD INCLUDE SUBSIDIZED GROUP HOMES, DAY CARE
SERVICES, JOBS, REMEDIAL EDUCATION CENTERS, VOCATIONAL
TRAINING, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND GUARANTEED WORK, FOLLOWING
SPECIALIZED TRAINING.

YOUTH HOUSE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

0100048901999

KEVE, PAUL W. MORE EFFECTIVE PROBATION SERVICES. IN:
THE JUVENILE COURT - NEW DIRECTIONS: 67. PAPERS PRESENTED
AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON
THE JUVENILE COURT, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, MAY 9, 1967,
P. 16-23. \$1.00

CASEWORK, THE TRADITIONAL PROBATION APPROACH, IS IN
SERIOUS TROUBLE. CASE LOADS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE
VERY LARGE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AND THE ADDITIONAL
FUNDS WHICH ARE NECESSARY TO REDUCE CASE LOADS ARE NOT
BEING APPROPRIATED. ALTERNATE METHODS OF PROBATION
SERVICE MUST BE DEVELOPED. SOME INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS
WHICH ALLOW THE PROBATION OFFICER TO REACH HIS CLIENTS
MORE EFFECTIVELY HAVE ALREADY BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION.
THE SCORE PROGRAM IN NEW YORK CITY PAID HARD-CORE
DELINQUENT BOYS TO HELP JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
VOLUNTEERS REDUCE THE ARREST RATES IN CERTAIN PRECINCTS
AND HIGH DELINQUENCY AREAS. ALTHOUGH THIS PROJECT WAS
NOT A PROBATION DEVICE, THERE WOULD BE LITTLE DIFFICULTY
IN TRANSPLANTING IT TO A PROBATION SETTING. A WORK
PROGRAM IN MINNEAPOLIS GAVE GIRLS FROM THE PROBATION CASE
LOADS WORK IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL, TAKING CARE OF SENILE
PATIENTS. SOME PROJECTS HAVE BEEN BASED ON THE HIGH
ADVENTURE IDEA. ACCORDING TO THIS CONCEPT, DELINQUENTS
PLAN IN ADVANCE FOR SOME ACTIVITY WHICH WILL BE EXCITING
TO THEM.

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

0100048902999

HUNT, MAURICE O. PROTECTIVE SERVICES: WHOSE
RESPONSIBILITY? IN: THE JUVENILE COURT - NEW

DIRECTIONS: 67. PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON THE JUVENILE COURT, PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, MAY 9, 1967, P. 24-29. \$1.00

IN EVERY COMMUNITY THERE SHOULD BE A CLEARLY DESIGNATED PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN TURN FOR AID TO YOUNGSTERS WHOSE PARENTS ARE NOT ABLE TO CARE FOR THEM. SUCH A PLACE WOULD SERVE CHILDREN WHO ARE NEGLECTED, MISTREATED, OR WHOSE PARENTS ARE FACING PROBLEMS THEY ARE NOT EQUIPPED TO SOLVE WITHOUT OUTSIDE HELP. IN MOST COMMUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES THIS SERVICE IS NONEXISTENT. THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT DEALT WITH AT AN EARLY POINT. RATHER, THE TENDENCY IS TO WAIT UNTIL THE PROBLEMS ERUPT IN DELINQUENCY OR IN A NEED TO REMOVE A YOUNGSTER FROM HIS FAMILY AND TO PLACE HIM IN FOSTER CARE. PROTECTIVE SERVICES SHOULD BE A PART OF THE COMMUNITY PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT. THIS IS BECAUSE THE WELFARE SYSTEM HAS THE HEAVIEST CONCENTRATION OF ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY SERVICES WHICH MUST BE AVAILABLE IN ORDER TO PROVIDE HELP TO PARENTS AND CARE AND PROTECTION TO CHILDREN. THESE INCLUDE: FAMILY COUNSELING, ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, DAY CARE, HOMEMAKER SERVICE, FOSTER CARE, AND ADOPTION.

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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CONGRESS AND THE NATIONAL CRIME PROBLEM: PRO AND CON.
CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST, 46(8/9):193-224, 1967.

THIS IS A COMPILATION OF STATEMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE FOLLOWING THREE QUESTIONS: SHOULD CONGRESS PROHIBIT USE OF WIRETAPPING AND "BUGGING" IN THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME; HAS THE RECENT PERFORMANCE OF THE COURTS IN CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT BEEN GENERALLY SOUND; AND SHOULD CONGRESS ENACT ADMINISTRATION PROPOSALS FOR INCREASED FEDERAL CONTROLS OVER FIREARMS.

CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST CORPORATION
CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST BUILDING
3231 P STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007

0100048904999

CALIFORNIA. CRIMINAL STATISTICS BUREAU. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA, 1966. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 310 P.

ALL MAJOR INDICES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CALIFORNIA SHOWED INCREASES FOR 1966; CRIME DATA REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS INDICATE A GENERAL FOUR TO SIX PERCENT INCREASE IN CRIME RATES AS COMPARED TO 1965. THE SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSES, BASED ON POPULATION AGED 10 TO 39 YEARS, SHOWED A RATE INCREASE OF 5.1 PERCENT; FELONY ARRESTS, ADULT AND JUVENILE, ON THE SAME POPULATION BASIS GREW FOUR PERCENT. THE INCREASE IN JUVENILE ARRESTS BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION AGED 10 TO 17 YEARS WAS SIX PERCENT. (AUTH.) CONTENTS: GENERAL TRENDS; FELONY CRIME REPORTS; ARREST REPORTS; FELONY COMPLAINTS DISMISSED SUPERIOR COURT PROSECUTORS; ADULT PROBATION. JUVENILE ARRESTS AND POLICE DISPOSITIONS; JUVENILE PROBATION; JUVENILE DETENTION; YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS; POLICE PERSONNEL.

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CALIFORNIA. CRIMINAL STATISTICS BUREAU. DRUG ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS IN CALIFORNIA, 1966. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 103 P.

THE 1966 REPORT ON DRUG ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS IN CALIFORNIA SHOWS A SUBSTANTIAL DRUG ARREST INCREASE DURING THAT YEAR. TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS ROSE 30.4 PERCENT OVER 1965; JUVENILE ARRESTS ROSE 99 PERCENT. SINCE 1965, THE MEDIAN AGE FOR MARIJUANA ARRESTEES HAS DROPPED FROM 22 TO 20 YEARS, AND FOR HEROIN, FROM 29 TO 27 YEARS. SIMILAR DECLINES HAVE OCCURRED IN OTHER CATEGORIES. THE LARGEST INCREASE OCCURRED IN MARIJUANA ARRESTS, WHICH HAVE RISEN FROM A RATE OF 125.6 PER 100,000 POPULATION IN 1965 TO 226.8 IN 1966. THE GREATEST ARREST RATE IN ANY AGE AND OFFENSE CATEGORY WAS FOR MARIJUANA ARRESTS FOR PERSONS 20 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE: THE RATE WAS 476.7. THE TOTAL OF 28,276 ARRESTS WAS 60.2 PERCENT ABOVE 1960. THE MAJORITY OF ARRESTS, AS USUAL, WERE MADE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY, WHERE THE TOTAL NUMBER WAS 16,812. DURING THE PERIOD 1960 TO 1966, MARIJUANA OFFENSES INCREASED BY 234 PERCENT WHILE HEROIN OFFENSES INCREASED 1.3 PERCENT.

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MINNESOTA. CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT. WORK RELEASE IN MINNESOTA, BY JAMES F. HULBURT, NATHAN G. MANDEL, AND ROBERT L. WEBB. ST. PAUL, 1967. 17 P.

THIS REPORT IS THE SECOND ANNUAL SUMMARY OF WORK RELEASE ACTIVITY IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA. THERE WERE 2,224 PERSONS (2,203 MALES, 24 FEMALES) TERMINATED FROM THE PROGRAM DURING THE CALENDER YEAR 1966. THIS REPRESENTED AN INCREASE OF 516 (30.2 PERCENT) OVER THE 1,708 (1,701 MALES, 7 FEMALES) WHO SERVED WORK RELEASE SENTENCES IN 1965. DURING 1966, 18,023 INDIVIDUALS WERE SENTENCED TO COUNTY JAILS, WORKHOUSES, AND LOCKUPS AS COMPARED WITH 16,553 SENTENCED DURING 1965: AN INCREASE OF 1,470 (8.9 PERCENT). IN 1965, 10.3 PERCENT OF SENTENCED PERSONS WERE PLACED ON WORK RELEASE, WHILE IN 1966, 12.3 PERCENT SERVED ALL OR PART OF THEIR SENTENCE IN THIS MANNER (A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE). THERE WAS A 100 PERCENT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF THE 87 MINNESOTA COUNTIES WHO USED THE PROGRAM: 21 IN 1965 AND 42 IN 1966. (AUTH.)

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TAUBER, RONALD K. DANGER AND THE POLICE: A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 3(1):69-81, 1967.

A SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF POLICE BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES IS PRESENTED. SOME OF THE OCCUPATIONAL ROLES WHICH THE POLICE PLAY AND CONSEQUENT POLICE-PUBLIC INTERACTIONS ARE EXPLORED. THE RISK OF PHYSICAL INJURY WHICH A POLICEMAN TAKES IS AN OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD. DUE TO THIS RISK, HE DEVELOPS ATTITUDES OF ISOLATION, NOT ONLY FROM CRIMINALS, BUT ALSO FROM THE PUBLIC. THE POLICE ARE ALSO INVOLVED IN SITUATIONS IN WHICH STATUS AND POWER STRUGGLES OCCUR. SUCH A STRUGGLE ARISES IN QUESTIONING SUSPECTS ON THE STREETS. IN THESE SITUATIONS INDIVIDUALS STAND IN JEOPARDY OF LOSING THEIR MINIMAL RIGHTS. POLICE ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PUBLIC AND THE PUBLIC'S VIEW OF THE POLICE ARE PRIMARILY GOVERNED BY THE SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF SUCH INTERACTIONS.

SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

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CHIRICOS, THEODORE G. THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE: A DEVELOPMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 3(1):91-99, 1967.

AN EFFORT IS MADE TO FOLLOW THE THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THROUGH ITS DEVELOPMENT BY EDWIN SUTHERLAND. THE RUDIMENTS OF THIS THEORY AS IT APPEARS IN THE EARLIEST EDITION (1924) OF SUTHERLAND'S TEXT ON CRIMINOLOGY ARE IDENTIFIED. AN EXAMINATION IS MADE OF THE POSTULATES OF THE 1934 EDITION WHICH LED TO THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CONCEPT OF DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION IN THE 1939 EDITION. SUTHERLAND'S PAPER OF 1942 ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY IS CONSIDERED AS A RESTATEMENT OF THE THEORY PRIOR TO A FINAL DEFINITIVE STATEMENT IN THE 1947 EDITION OF THE TEXT. THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE MODIFICATIONS OF THE THEORY HAVE LED TO MISUNDERSTANDING AMONG ITS ADVOCATES AND CRITICS IS SHOWN.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

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GOLDMAN, NATHAN. SOCIAL BREAKDOWN. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 373 (SEPTEMBER):156-179, 1967.

ALTHOUGH PROBLEMS OF FAMILY BREAKDOWN, DRUG AND ALCOHOL ADDICTION, MENTAL DISORDER, SUICIDE, AND SEXUAL DEVIATION APPEAR TO BE INCREASING, THE AVAILABLE DATA ARE EITHER SO DEFICIENT OR SO INCOMPLETE THAT ACCURATE APPRAISAL OF THE SITUATION IS IMPOSSIBLE. HOWEVER, SOME OF THESE PROBLEMS SEEM TO BE MORE OR LESS SOCIALLY SANCTIONED ADJUSTMENTS TO STRAINS IN THE SOCIAL SYSTEM RATHER THAN MALADJUSTMENTS IN THEMSELVES. TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL OF MAXIMIZING THE SOCIAL HEALTH OF AMERICAN SOCIETY, THESE PROBLEMS MUST BE CONSIDERED AS INDICATORS OF STRAIN, AND THE NATIONAL RESOURCES MUST BE FOCUSED ON THE REDUCTION OF THESE STRAINS. THE METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION ON THESE INDICATORS MUST BE IMPROVED, AND NEW ONES MUST BE DEvised. IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY AND LOCATE THOSE SITUATIONS WHICH INTERFERE WITH THE IDEAL FUNCTIONING OF THE SOCIAL SYSTEM. A SIGNIFICANT ASPECT OF SOCIAL BREAKDOWN IS SEEN IN THE INABILITY OF THE SOCIETY TO MOBILIZE FOR AN ATTACK ON SITUATIONS WHICH IT HAS DEFINED AS UNDESIRABLE. THE CONCERN SHOULD BE WITH THE IDENTIFICATION OF THESE PROCESSES AS WELL AS WITH THE UNDERLYING SOCIAL STRAINS OF WHICH SOCIAL PROBLEMS ARE OVERT INDICATORS. STANDARD DEFINITIONS OR CRITERIA OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS MUST BE ESTABLISHED AND THE SCOPE AND ACCURACY OF DATA COLLECTION MUST BE INCREASED. INFORMATION GATHERING ON THE LOCAL OR STATE LEVEL NEEDS TO BE COORDINATED ON A NATIONWIDE BASIS TO PROVIDE A USEFUL SET OF INDICATORS OF THE SOCIAL STATE OF THE NATION. (AUTH. ED.)

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

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LIMET, ERIC. RESPONSABILITE POUR FAUTE ET PREVENTION DES ACCIDENTS. (RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERROR AND THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.) REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 48(1):3-27, 1967.

THE NEW TRAFFIC CODE FOR BELGIUM PROPOSED BY ANDRE TUNC

ADVOCATES DISCONTINUING THE DRIVER'S CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERROR, THEREBY STRENGTHENING HIS CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. THE CRITICS OF THE PROJECT CLAIM THAT SUCH A MEASURE WOULD ENCOURAGE NEGLIGENCE BY DIMINISHING THE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY. THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION IS WHETHER CIVIL SANCTION, SUCH AS REQUIRING THE DRIVER TO PAY FOR THE REPAIR OF THE DAMAGE DONE, WOULD BY ITSELF ACT AS AN EFFECTIVE PREVENTIVE DETERRENT OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. SINCE THIS QUESTION MUST BE ANSWERED IN THE NEGATIVE, THE ABANDONMENT OF CIVIL SANCTIONS IS DESIRABLE AND WOULD ACTUALLY HELP TO STRENGTHEN THE SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

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OTTO, HARRO. ZUR ABGRENZUNG VON DIEBSTAHL, BETRUG UND ERPRESSUNG BEI DER DELIKTISCHEN VERSCHAFFUNG FREMDER SACHEN. (THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN LARCENY, FRAUD, AND EMBEZZLEMENT AS OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.) ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHTSWISSENSCHAFT, 79(1):59-102, 1967.

LARCENY, FRAUD AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AS USED IN WEST GERMANY LEGAL TERMINOLOGY, ARE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE CONCEPTS. THIS IS TRUE EVEN IF A PARTICULAR OFFENSE IS COMBINED WITH SWINDLING OR THREAT. THEY NEED NOT BE DIFFERENTIATED, HOWEVER, FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEASURING RECIDIVISM. IN EVALUATING RECIDIVISM, THE NOTION OF THE OFFENSE AGAINST PROPERTY AS SUCH RATHER THAN ITS SPECIFIC FORMS IS RELEVANT. THE DISTINCTION IS NEVERTHELESS NECESSARY TO A PROPER UNDERSTANDING OF INDIVIDUAL CASES, THEIR INNER CONTEXT, AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

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KREY, VOLKER. ZUM BEGRIFF DES "WOHLS DER BUNDESREPUBLIKDEUTSCHLAND" IN 99, ABS. 1 UND 2 STGB. (THE CONCEPT OF THE "INTEGRITY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY" IN ARTICLE 99, PARAGRAPH 1 AND 2, OF THE PENAL CODE.) ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DIE GESAMTE STRAFRECHTSWISSENSCHAFT, 79(1):103-122, 1967.

THE CONCEPT OF THE "INTEGRITY" (WOHL) OF THE STATE IN WEST GERMANY REFERS ONLY TO THE STATE'S EXTERNAL POSITION. WHEN A "THREAT TO THE INTEGRITY OF THE STATE" IS CONSIDERED, CLARIFICATION MUST BE SOUGHT IN TERMS OF THIS EXTERNAL POSITION. IN THE CASE OF A PUBLICATION OF STATE SECRETS, SUCH A THREAT IS NOT PRESENT IF THE ADVANTAGES TO THE STATE OF PUBLICATION OUTWEIGH THE DISADVANTAGES. THIS APPLIES ALSO TO THE PUBLICATION OF "ILLEGAL STATE SECRETS," I.E., OF THE EXISTENCE OF ILLEGAL CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTRY. A CASE OF TREASON IS NOT INVOLVED IF PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF SUCH ILLEGAL CONDITIONS IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE REQUIREMENTS OF EXTERNAL SECURITY.

RUHR UNIVERSITY
BOCHUM, WEST GERMANY

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HAUSER, ROBERT. DAS EUROPÄISCHE ABKOMMEN ÜBER DIE RECHTSHILFE IN STRAFSACHEN VOM 20. APRIL 1959. (THE EUROPEAN AGREEMENT ON LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL MATTERS OF APRIL 20, 1959.) SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR STRAFRECHT, 83(3):225-241, 1967.

AFTER HAVING SIGNED AN INTER-EUROPEAN EXTRADITION TREATY,

MOST WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ENDORSED AN AGREEMENT IN 1959 CONCERNING MUTUAL LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL MATTERS. THE AGREEMENT DEFINES CRIMINAL MATTERS BROADLY, MAKING FULL EXCEPTION FOR MILITARY OFFENSES ONLY AND PARTIAL EXCEPTION FOR POLITICAL AND FISCAL OFFENSES. THE PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE INTERROGATION OF DEFENDANTS, WITNESSES, AND EXPERTS REFLECT CONSIDERABLE PROCEDURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SIGNATORY COUNTRIES. DUE TO THESE DIFFERENCES, REGULATIONS ON SEARCHES, SEIZURES, AND SUMMONSES ARE FORMULATED SO AS TO AVOID HARSHNESS. THE AGREEMENT STATES THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INITIATION OF INTER-EUROPEAN LEGAL AID. IN CONTRAST TO PREVIOUS PRACTICE, THE JUSTICE AGENCIES DEAL WITH EACH OTHER DIRECTLY RATHER THAN WORKING THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS, THUS SIMPLIFYING THE PROCEDURE CONSIDERABLY. REIMBURSEMENT IS MADE FOR THE EXPENSES WHICH RESULT FROM HIRING EXPERTS AND FROM USING PRISONERS AS WITNESSES, BUT NOT FOR THOSE ARISING FROM OTHER ASPECTS OF LEGAL AID.

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GLASER, STEFAN. QUELQUES REMARQUES EN FAVEUR DU SUBJECTIVISME EN MATIERE PENALE. (NOTES IN FAVOR OF SUBJECTIVISM IN CRIMINOLOGICAL THOUGHT.) SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR STRAFRECHT, 83(3):242-285, 1967.

THE INCREASING POPULARITY OF SOCIAL DEFENSE CONCEPTS HAS REINFORCED A RECENT TREND FROM THE SUBJECTIVE TO THE OBJECTIVE CRIME THEORY. THUS, THE PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS AND THE GOOD OF SOCIETY HAVE BECOME THE CRITERIA WHICH DICTATE THE REACTION TO A CRIME, RATHER THAN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOTIVES BEHIND IT. THE ELEMENT OF SUBJECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR AN OFFENSE HAS THEREFORE BEEN NEGLECTED. IT IS NOW IMPLIED THAT NOT ONLY FALSE JUDGMENT BUT ALSO IGNORANCE ABOUT THE ILLEGALITY OF AN ACT MAY CONSTITUTE INNOCENCE. SOME LEGAL SYSTEMS ATTEMPT TO DEFINE NEGLIGENCE WHILE OTHERS LEAVE THE INTERPRETATION OF IT TO THE COURTS. ACCORDING TO SWISS LAW, AN OFFENSE IS COMMITTED THROUGH NEGLIGENCE IF A PERSON ACTS WITHOUT FULL REALIZATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS ACT. CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE IS DEFINED AS THE FAILURE TO USE PRECAUTIONS REQUIRED BY THE CIRCUMSTANCES OR BY ONE'S PERSONAL CONDITION. ANGLO-SAXON CRIMINOLOGY, LESS SOPHISTICATED IN LEGAL OBJECTIVISM, TENDS TO PRESUME THAT THE COMMISSION OF A CRIMINAL ACT IN ITSELF CONSTITUTES PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF CRIMINAL INTENT.

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ZALBA, SERAPIO R. WORK-RELEASE--A TWO-PRONGED EFFORT. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):506-512, 1967.

MOST INCARCERATED PERSONS FACE MAJOR DISCONTINUITIES IN THEIR RESOCIALIZATION INTO THE "FREE" SOCIETY. SELDOM ARE PROVISIONS MADE FOR THEM TO LEARN OR PRACTICE CERTAIN CRUCIAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC ROLES, SUCH AS WAGE-EARNER, SELF-SUPPORTER, AND WORKER-IN-THE-FREE-COMMUNITY. CONSEQUENTLY, THEY ARE OFTEN UNABLE TO PERFORM IN WAYS NECESSARY TO SUCCESSFUL READJUSTMENT ONCE THEY ARE DISCHARGED. THE WORK-RELEASE APPROACH HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT THESE ROLES CAN BE PROVIDED IN A CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM WHICH ALSO HAS CUSTODIAL FEATURES. SUCCESSFUL WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS IN WISCONSIN AND CALIFORNIA ARE DESCRIBED AND ANALYZED. (AUTH. ED.)

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCES
CLEVELAND, OHIO

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GRUPP, STANLEY E. WORK-RELEASE--THE SHERIFF'S VIEWPOINT.
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):513-520, 1967.

DATA OF THE PRESENT STUDY ARE BASED ON A QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO SHERIFFS IN 42 STATES. THE SHERIFF IS USED AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION AS HE TYPICALLY OCCUPIES A KEY POSITION IN COUNTY-ADMINISTERED WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS. THE RESPONSES INDICATE VERY LIMITED USE OF WORK-RELEASE ON THE COUNTY LEVEL. THE MAJORITY OF SHERIFFS REPORTING ARE IN FAVOR OF THIS MODE OF REHABILITATION BUT SAY THEY HAVE NEITHER THE PERSONNEL NOR THE PHYSICAL FACILITIES TO HANDLE SUCH PRISONERS. EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY PERSONAL-SOCIAL VARIABLES (MEMBERSHIP IN THE NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION, LENGTH OF EXPERIENCE AS SHERIFF, FORMAL EDUCATION, AGE, AND DEGREE OF AUTHORITARIANISM) ASSOCIATED WITH ATTITUDE TOWARD WORK-RELEASE FAILED TO PRODUCE ANY STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESULTS. (AUTH. ED.)

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY
NORMAL, ILLINOIS

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JOHNSON, ELMER H. WORK-RELEASE--A STUDY OF CORRECTIONAL REFORM. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):521-530, 1967.

DATA ON WORK-RELEASE PRISONERS ARE USED TO ILLUSTRATE A CONCEPTION OF CORRECTIONAL REFORM AS A PROCESS OF ACCOMMODATIONS AND NEW RELATIONSHIPS AMONG GROUPS. REFORM STIMULATED BY THE CORRECTIONAL AGENCY IS VIEWED AS PREFERABLE TO REFORM EXTERNALLY INDUCED. IN NORTH CAROLINA, CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC BASE OF THE PRISON DEPARTMENT MOTIVATED OTHER AGENCIES TO SUPPORT WORK-RELEASE AS A NEW STRATEGY. ALTHOUGH OPPORTUNISM WAS PROMINENT IN THE INTEREST, THE INTRODUCTION OF WORK-RELEASE INITIATED A SERIES OF ACCOMMODATIONS RESULTING IN CHANGES THAT PROMISE TO BE GENUINE REFORM. NEW RELATIONSHIPS HAVE EMERGED AMONG THE PRISONS, THE PAROLE BOARD, THE COURTS, AND PRIVATE EMPLOYERS. WITHIN THE PRISON, NEW RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN STAFF AND INMATES SUPPORT THE GROWTH OF A MOTIVATIONAL SYSTEM CONDUCTIVE TO REHABILITATION. ALTHOUGH THE NORTH CAROLINA PROGRAM IS SUCCESSFUL WHEN MEASURED AGAINST ITS ORIGINAL GOALS, CURRENT LIMITATIONS INCLUDE THE RESTRICTED PLACE OF WORK-RELEASE WITHIN THE LABOR-FORCE STRUCTURE OF THE STATE. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORK-RELEASE CONCEPT REQUIRES EXTENSION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND OTHER REHABILITATION PROGRAMS IN PRISON TO BROADEN THE JOB SKILLS OF PRISONERS AS CANDIDATES FOR WORK-RELEASE. (AUTH. ED.)

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CARBUNDALE, ILLINOIS

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JEFFERY, C. R. CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND MENTAL DISEASE. CHARLES C. THOMAS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., 1967.
324 P. \$11.00

LAW, PSYCHIATRY, AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES ARE EXAMINED AND EVALUATED AS THEY RELATE TO THE TREATMENT AND PROCESSING OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. THE INSANITY DEFENSE RAISES THE ISSUE OF THE PURPOSE OF CRIMINAL LAW: TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION VERSUS PUNISHMENT AND REVENGE. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT'S DURHAM RULING WAS A LANDMARK CASE, REJECTING THE LEGAL POSITION THAT INSANITY

MUST BE DEFINED EXCLUSIVELY IN TERMS OF PSYCHOSIS. NEVERTHELESS, THE DECISION DID NOT SETTLE A BASIC CONFLICT BETWEEN LAW AND SCIENCE. THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS REMAIN: THE DILEMMA BETWEEN THE PHILOSOPHICAL NOTION OF FREE WILL AND THE SCIENTIFIC NOTION OF DETERMINISM; EXPERT TESTIMONY CONCERNING MENTAL DISEASE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS OFTEN LESS THAN SCIENTIFIC; AN ACCEPTABLE DEFINITION OF MENTAL DISEASE HAS NOT BEEN PUT FORTH; TECHNIQUES AND FACILITIES FOR TREATING BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS DO NOT EXIST AS IT WAS ASSUMED IN THE DURHAM RULING; BY ALLOWING BOTH, THE DURHAM RULE DOES NOT RESOLVE THE ISSUE OF PUNISHMENT VERSUS TREATMENT; ALTHOUGH THE CRIMINAL LAW REQUIRES THAT CRIMINAL INTENT BE AN ELEMENT OF CRIME, A DETERMINATION OF INSANITY FALLACIOUSLY DENIES THE PRESENCE OF SUCH INTENT; SERIOUS DUE PROCESS ISSUES ARISE WHEN A DEFENDANT, DECLARED NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY, IS DEPRIVED OF HIS FREEDOM AND INCARCERATED; THE INSANITY DEFENSE IGNORES THE FACT THAT CRIME IS A SOCIAL PROBLEM AND NOT A MEDICAL PROBLEM. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT MORE SUITABLE CRITERIA BE UTILIZED TO DETERMINE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. SPECIFICALLY, THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS SHOULD BE POSED: (1) DID THE DEFENDANT ENGAGE IN BEHAVIOR WHICH PRODUCED CONSEQUENCES WHICH ARE DEFINED AS UNLAWFUL? (2) DID THE DEFENDANT INTEND THE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS ACTION? WERE THESE CONSEQUENCES THE NATURAL AND PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES, I.E., DID THE DEFENDANT ACT SO AS TO GAIN REWARD TO AVOID PAIN? (3) DID THE DEFENDANT KNOW THAT HE COULD BE PUNISHED FOR BEHAVING AS HE DID?

DIRECTOR OF DELINQUENCY RESEARCH
WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF PSYCHIATRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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BALL, JOHN C. MARIJUANA SMOKING AND THE ONSET OF HEROIN USE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):408-413, 1967.

BETWEEN 1935 AND 1962, 242 ADDICT PATIENTS OF PUERTO RICAN RESIDENCE WERE DISCHARGED FROM THE U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITAL IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF THESE FORMER PATIENTS WAS UNDERTAKEN DURING 1962-1964 IN PUERTO RICO. ONE ASPECT OF THIS FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATED THE WAY IN WHICH OPIATE USE BEGAN AMONG THIS POPULATION. OF THE 242 EX-PATIENTS, 119 WERE INTERVIEWED. FINDINGS REVEALED THAT HEROIN USE STARTED IN AN UNSUPERVISED STREET SETTING WHILE THE SUBJECTS WERE STILL TEENAGERS. OPIATE USE WAS USUALLY PRECEDED BY SMOKING MARIJUANA WITH NEIGHBORHOOD FRIENDS. IN THE CASE OF BOTH MARIJUANA AND HEROIN USE THE ADOLESCENT PEER GROUP EXERCISED A DOMINANT INFLUENCE.

ADDICTION RESEARCH CENTER
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

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CHAPPELL, DUNCAN. AUSTRALIAN SEMINARS ON THE PROBLEMS OF DRUG ABUSE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):413-417, 1967.

THERE IS MOUNTING PUBLIC ANXIETY IN AUSTRALIA OVER THE INCREASING ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN AND ABUSE OF DRUGS. AGAINST THIS BACKGROUND, THE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY OF SYDNEY UNIVERSITY'S LAW SCHOOL ORGANIZED TWO SEMINARS DURING 1966 TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEMS OF DRUG ABUSE IN THE

STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES. THE SCOPE OF THE FIRST SEMINAR WAS EXTREMELY WIDE. THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF DRUG ABUSE; THE LEGAL POSITION ON SOCIALLY DANGEROUS DRUGS UNDER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND STATE AND COMMONWEALTH LAWS; THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM IN NEW SOUTH WALES; AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EXISTING CONTROLS AND FACILITIES FOR TREATMENT WERE EXAMINED. ON THE FINAL DAY OF THE SESSION, THE PARTICIPANTS WERE DIVIDED INTO FOUR COMMITTEES TO CONSIDER THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE PARTICULAR CATEGORIES OF DRUGS: NARCOTICS; AMPHETAMINES AND BARBITURATES; HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS AND MARIJUANA; AND NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY
SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

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TAYLOR, A. J. W. PREDICTION FOR PAROLE: A PILOT STUDY WITH DELINQUENT GIRLS. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):418-424, 1967.

THE POOLED PREDICTIONS OF A RANDOMLY SELECTED EXPERIMENTAL GROUP OF 11 ADOLESCENT DELINQUENT GIRLS IN A BORSTAL WERE FOUND TO CORRELATE HIGHLY WITH THOSE OF THE BORSTAL PAROLE BOARD AND TO CORRESPOND WITH SUBSEQUENT RECONVICTIONS. OBJECTIVE PSYCHOMETRIC TEST DATA OF THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP AND TWO CONTROL GROUPS WERE THEN EXAMINED IN AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN THOSE WHO WERE RECONVICTED AND THOSE WHO WERE NOT. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE RESEARCH: (1) HAS PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR TRAINING AND TREATING DELINQUENTS; (2) RAISES THEORETICAL ISSUES CONCERNING MORAL DEVELOPMENT; (3) DRAWS ATTENTION TO THE NEED FOR PSYCHOMETRIC AND BEHAVIORAL TESTS OF MORAL VALUES. (AUTH. ED.)

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

0100048922999

MORRIS, PAULINE. FATHERS IN PRISON. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):424-430, 1967.

SYSTEMATIC INFORMATION REGARDING THE EXTENT TO WHICH CHILDREN ARE AFFECTED BY THEIR FATHER'S IMPRISONMENT IS LACKING. THERE ARE TWO BASIC FACTORS WHICH WILL DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH A CHILD IN SUCH A FAMILY SUFFERS: THE TYPE OF FATHER-CHILD RELATIONSHIP EXISTING BEFORE IMPRISONMENT; AND THE EFFECT THE SEPARATION HAS ON THE MOTHER. WHERE THE MOTHER IS VERY DEPENDENT ON HER OWN OR ON HER HUSBAND'S PARENTS AND SIBLINGS FOR HELP, THE CHILDREN ARE BEST ADJUSTED. GRANDPARENTS, UNCLES, AUNTS, AND COUSINS FILL THE FATHER'S ROLE AND HIS ABSENCE IS LITTLE NOTICED. THERE IS SUFFICIENT DATA IN THE FIELD OF CHILD CARE TO SUGGEST THAT FEW CHILDREN ARE LIKELY TO UNDERGO THE EXPERIENCE OF THEIR FATHER'S IMPRISONMENT AND ESCAPE FROM IT COMPLETELY UNDAMAGED. THEREFORE, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT SPECIAL ATTENTION BE PAID TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS OF THE CHILD AS SOON AS THE OFFENDER'S CASE IS BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COURTS.

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PALMER, J. W. PUNISHMENT - A FIELD FOR EXPERIMENT.

THE ETHICS AND JUSTICE OF CONTROLLED TRIALS OF PUNISHMENT ARE DISCUSSED, AND IT IS ARGUED THAT UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, FREQUENTLY FULFILLED, SUCH TRIALS ARE PERMISSIBLE. FURTHER, THEY ARE DESIRABLE IN VIEW OF THE LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUNISHMENTS. AN ATTEMPT TO CARRY OUT SUCH TRIALS IN SCHOOLS, STUDYING THE EFFECTS OF ORDINARY SCHOOL PUNISHMENTS FOR COMMON SCHOOL MISDEMEANORS, IS DESCRIBED. THE TRIALS WERE ON TOO SMALL A SCALE TO WARRANT CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PUNISHMENTS. NEVERTHELESS, THE TECHNIQUES WERE SUCCESSFUL AND THE ETHICAL OBJECTIONS WERE FEW. IT IS HOPED THAT SUCH EXPERIMENTATION WILL GAIN WIDER ACCEPTANCE AND THAT IT WILL EVENTUALLY BECOME POSSIBLE TO USE RANDOM ALLOCATION TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTS OF SENTENCES PASSED IN THE COURTS OF JUSTICE. (AUTH. ED.)

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT
4, RICHMOND ROAD
CARDIFF, SOUTH WALES

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KAYE, J.M. THE EARLY HISTORY OF MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER:
PART 2. LAW QUARTERLY REVIEW, 83(332):569-601, 1967.

IN THE CONCLUDING ARTICLE OF A TWO-PART SERIES, THE EARLY HISTORY OF MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER IN ENGLAND IS PRESENTED. THE DEFINITION OF MURDER AND THE GENERAL CATEGORIZATION OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE WHICH WERE ADOPTED BY THE STATUTE OF 1390 HAVE APPARENTLY NOT SURVIVED THE 15TH CENTURY. THROUGH THE WORK OF CROMPTON AND LAMBARDE IN THE 16TH CENTURY, THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER WAS FIRMLY DRAWN. THIS DIVISION SERVED AS THE BASIS OF THE LAW FOR MORE THAN TWO CENTURIES HENCE. THUS THE RATIONALIZATIONS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE A RECONCILIATION OF THESE DISTINCTIONS WITH THE OLD LAW -- "IMPLIED MALICE," "CONCESSION TO SUDDEN ANGER"--BEGAN.

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE. FOURTH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF
DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES.
CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES.
STRASBOURG, 1967. 144 P. (VOL. 1)

THE FOURTH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES, HELD ON NOVEMBER 22-25, 1966, IN STRASBOURG, CONSIDERED THE CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES. PAPERS WERE SUBMITTED WHICH INCLUDED: THE PRESENTATION OF THE PROBLEM; RESEARCH CONCERNING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MOTORING OFFENDERS; AND RECENT DESIRABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE REGARDING MOTORING OFFENSES. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT RIGOROUS CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN BY MEMBER STATES, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO: (1) THE QUESTION OF DRUNKEN DRIVING OR DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL; (2) THE CRIMINAL ANTECEDENTS OF ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENDERS; (3) THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENDERS; (4) PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES AND THOSE WHO COMMIT THEM; (5) THE QUESTION OF PRISON TREATMENT FOR ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENDERS.

0100048926999

CRITCHLEY, T. A. A HISTORY OF POLICE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.
900 - 1960. LONDON, CONSTABLE. 1967. 347 P. \$10.00

THIS STUDY IS A FULL-LENGTH HISTORY-- LEGAL, SOCIAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE-- OF THE POLICE IN ENGLAND AND WALES. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF THE POLICE IN THE STATE, AND SOME NEW INSIGHTS INTO THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ARE PRESENTED. CONTENTS: THE ERA OF THE PARISH CONSTABLE, 900-1750; THE NEW POLICE IN LONDON, 1750-1830; THE FIRST PROVINCIAL POLICE, 1830-1853; CONSOLIDATION OF THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY POLICE SYSTEM, 1853-1888; LIFE, WORK AND WELFARE OF THE VICTORIAN POLICEMAN, 1856-1908; TOWARDS A POLICE SERVICE, 1908-1939; WAR INTERLUDE, 1939-1945; REFORM ON AN EBB TIDE, 1945-1959; RETURN TO FIRST PRINCIPLES, 1959-1962; FORWARD FROM THE ROYAL COMMISSION, 1962-1966.

POLICE DEPARTMENT
HOME OFFICE
LONDON, ENGLAND

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SCHRAG, CLARENCE. DISABILITY, SYSTEM IMPAIRMENT, AND REHABILITATION. PRESENTED AT MONTEFIORE CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIUNAL PLASTIC SURGERY AT MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7-9, 1967. NEW YORK, 1967. 22 P.

DEVIANCE SHOULD BE INTERPRETED AS SOCIETY'S REACTION TO CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF ITS MEMBERS RATHER THAN AS A PROPERTY OF ANY GIVEN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP. AT PRESENT THERE IS VERY LITTLE SYSTEMATIC THEORY ABOUT DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, THOUGH SUCH THEORY IS NECESSARY FOR EFFECTIVE SOCIAL ACTION. DEVIANCE IS TO BE DISTINGUISHED FROM DISORGANIZATION WHICH, ALTHOUGH IT MAY MAKE DEVIANCE UNAVOIDABLE, IS A CHARACTERISTIC OF SOCIAL, NOT PERSONAL, SYSTEMS. WHERE SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION OCCURS, THE PROPER TARGET OF REFORM AND RECONSTRUCTION IS NOT THE DEVIANT INDIVIDUAL BUT IS SOCIETY ITSELF--IN PARTICULAR, ITS NORMATIVE SYSTEM AND ITS MECHANISM FOR ESTABLISHING, ENFORCING, AND ASSESSING ITS RULES OF ORDER. THEORIES POSITING AN ORGANIZED COORDINATION OF HUMAN ENERGIES, BASED ON RATIONAL SYSTEMS MODELS, OFFER THE BEST PERSPECTIVES FOR SOCIAL CONTROL. AN INTERACTION BETWEEN AN ORGANIZATION'S NORMATIVE AND ACTION SUB-SYSTEMS CAN BE INSTITUTIONALIZED IN RATIONAL SYSTEMS BY RESEARCH AND INFORMATION FEEDBACK. SUCH INFORMATION CAN INCREASE THE ORGANIZATION'S CAPACITY TO LEARN FROM ITS EXPERIENCE AND TO ADAPT TO CHANGE. A SYSTEMS APPROACH APPLIED TO THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRISON, SHOWS A TREND TOWARD "FLAT," DECENTRALIZED ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES. THE TRADITIONAL STEREOTYPE OF THE CRIMINAL IS BEING MODIFIED, BUT THE CHANGES HAVE NOT BEEN MADE AS A RESULT OF A RATIONAL SYSTEM OF CRIME CONTROL. THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND CAPABILITIES OF THE SURGICAL AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF ADULT OFFENDERS PROJECT, FUNDED BY THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION CAN ALSO BE VIEWED FROM A SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE. THE PROJECT FOCUSES NARROWLY ON DEVIANCE, YET IT HAS POTENTIAL FOR DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM OF DISORGANIZATION, AS IT INCORPORATES PROFESSIONAL WORKERS AND INVOLVES COLLABORATION AMONG A NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL AGENCIES.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

0100048928999

LEWIN, MICHAEL L. PLASTIC SURGERY IN REHABILITATION OF THE PRISON INMATE: THE PLASTIC SURGEON'S VIEW. PRESENTED AT MONTEFIORE CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONAL PLASTIC SURGERY AT MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7-9, 1967. NEW YORK, 1967. 9 P.

PLASTIC SURGERY SERVICES OFFER PROMISE OF BECOMING AN IMPORTANT ADJUNCT IN THE SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF THE PUBLIC OFFENDER AND SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN HIS REHABILITATION. THERE IS A NEED TO TEST THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUCH PROGRAMS WITH OTHER DELINQUENT OR PRE-DELINQUENT GROUPS: ADOLESCENTS, FEMALES, INMATES OF MINIMUM SECURITY PRISONS, AND PERHAPS WITH SOME POVERTY PROGRAMS. A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF PLASTIC SURGERY IS BEING DONE NOW. EXISTING PROGRAMS SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED AND ENLARGED. FACILITIES SHOULD BE IMPROVED AND NEW ONES CREATED. AFFILIATION WITH TEACHING PROGRAMS SHOULD BE EFFECTED WHEREVER POSSIBLE. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF PATIENTS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED FOR VARIOUS PRISON POPULATIONS. MEANINGFUL RECORD-KEEPING WITH UNIFORM DATA COLLECTION IS ESSENTIAL. LONG TERM FOLLOW-UP CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION OFFICERS AND WELFARE WORKERS. THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE PLANNED AND COORDINATED AT THE STATE LEVEL IN COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES. PARTICIPATING CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE CHOSEN FOR THEIR AVAILABLE HOSPITAL FACILITIES, AND THEIR PROXIMITY TO TEACHING HOSPITALS OR OTHER PLASTIC SURGERY SERVICES. IF PLASTIC SURGERY CAN BE EFFECTIVE IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE INMATE CRIMINAL, PERHAPS IT COULD ALSO BE EFFECTIVE IN THE PREVENTION OF POTENTIAL CRIMINALITY. THE FINDINGS OF THIS CONFERENCE SHOULD BE WIDELY DISSEMINATED TO JUDGES, YOUTH WORKERS, WELFARE WORKERS AND JOB CORPS ADMINISTRATORS, SO THAT ALL OF THEM CAN BE ALERTED TO THE VALUE OF THESE SERVICES. (AUTH. ED.)

PLASTIC SURGERY SERVICE
MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER
111 EAST 210TH STREET
BRONX, NEW YORK 10467

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ELIAS, ALBERT. PLASTIC SURGERY AND INMATE REHABILITATION. PRESENTED AT MONTEFIORE CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONAL PLASTIC SURGERY AT MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7-9, 1967. NEW YORK, 1967. 12 P.

THE SURGICAL AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF ADULT OFFENDERS PROJECT FUNDED BY THE U. S. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION HAS SHOWN THAT PLASTIC SURGERY IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION CAN AID IN REHABILITATING CHRONIC ADULT OFFENDERS. THE PROGRAM HAS RAISED ISSUES RELEVANT TO REHABILITATION IN GENERAL AND TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF PLASTIC SURGERY PROGRAMS IN AN INSTITUTION, SPECIFICALLY. THE FIRST SET OF ISSUES DEALS WITH THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE DISFIGURED OFFENDER. HE IS A SOCIALLY MARGINAL PERSON, IN BOTH THE FORMAL AND THE INFORMAL SYSTEMS OF THE INSTITUTION, IN HIS RELATIONS WITH OTHER INMATES AND WITH STAFF. ISSUES RAISED WITH RESPECT TO ADMINISTRATION AND TREATMENT INCLUDE: THE NATURE OF THE FACTORS WHICH MOTIVATE INMATES TO VOLUNTEER FOR THE PROGRAM; THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STAFF TO INSURE VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROGRAM; AND THE TYPE OF EFFECT ON THE INMATE THE SCREENING PROCESS MIGHT HAVE. THE FINAL SET OF ISSUES CONCERNS FINDINGS OF THE PROJECT WHICH MAY HAVE BROADER IMPLICATIONS. AMONG THESE ARE:

THAT THE REHABILITATION OF THE DISFIGURED OFFENDER MUST INVOLVE THE COMMUNITY--BOTH ITS FORMAL AGENCIES AND PRIMARY GROUPS; THAT EX-OFFENDERS SEEKING AID FROM SUCH AGENCIES HAD MUCH DIFFICULTY IN SECURING IT; THAT THE RATE OF ATTRITION OF CASES IS RELATIVELY HIGH; THAT A VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNSELOR PROGRAM IN THE INSTITUTIONAL SETTING MAY ENABLE THIS SERVICE TO BE OF GREATER USE TO DISFIGURED OFFENDERS THAN IT WOULD BE IF LOCATED IN THE COMMUNITY; AND THAT THERE MAY BE A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TYPE OF OFFENDER AND THE TYPE OF SERVICE HE RECEIVES, SO THAT ATTEMPTS TO REHABILITATE DISFIGURED OFFENDERS SHOULD CONSIDER IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THESE OFFENDERS. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES NOW EXIST IN MANY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH COULD SERVE AS A FOCAL POINT FOR DEVELOPING PLASTIC SURGERY PROGRAMS. MORE RESEARCH IS NECESSARY TO TEST THE VALIDITY OF THE IMPLICATIONS DRAWN AND TO DISCOVER THE IMPACT OF SUCH PROGRAMS ON THE DISFIGURED OFFENDER.

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WARDROP, K. R. H. DELINQUENT TEENAGE TYPES. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):371-380, 1967.

A DELINQUENT TYPOLOGY FORMULATED FROM A PSYCHIATRIC POINT OF VIEW WOULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING BROAD GROUPINGS: (1) ORGANIC: TEENAGERS WHOSE DELINQUENCY IS THE RESULT OF SOME DEGREE OF BRAIN DAMAGE; (2) GROSSLY DEPRIVED DELINQUENT: THOSE WITH A HISTORY OF ILLEGITIMACY OR REJECTION AT AN EARLY STAGE, FOLLOWED BY A VERY DEPRIVED FIRST FEW YEARS OF LIFE, INVOLVING STATUTORY CHILD CARE, FREQUENT FOSTERING, AND PLACEMENT IN CHILDREN'S HOMES, AND AN INCREASING REJECTION BY THE COMMUNITY AS THE CHILD BECOMES OLDER; (3) EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED DELINQUENT: USED LOOSELY TO INCLUDE ALL THOSE CASES WHOSE DELINQUENCY ORIGINATES FROM UNDERLYING SEVERE EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, NEUROTIC OR PSYCHOTIC REACTION; (4) FAMILY PROBLEM DELINQUENTS: ADOLESCENTS WHOSE DELINQUENCY IS REACTIVE TO INTERPERSONAL TENSION IN FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS; (5) SITUATIONAL DELINQUENCY: DELINQUENTS WHO ARE TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF THEIR BACKGROUNDS. THE OBJECT OF DEFINING DELINQUENT TYPES IS TO GET A CLEARER PICTURE OF TREATMENT NEEDS. EACH REQUIRES A DIFFERENT REGIME AND MANAGEMENT; BUT FACILITIES FOR THESE ARE OFTEN LACKING.

FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

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FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIME CONTROL, MARCH 28-29, 1967. PROCEEDINGS, WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967. 161 P. \$60

THE FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIME CONTROL, ATTENDED BY MORE THAN 700 PROFESSIONALS INVOLVED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE--LEADING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, JUDGES, AND CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL FROM EVERY STATE--CONVENED TO PLAN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NATIONAL STRATEGY TO ARREST AND THEN REVERSE A TREND TOWARD LAWLESSNESS IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. BASED UPON THE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, THE CONFERENCE'S PANEL DISCUSSION TOPICS INCLUDED: UPGRADING PERSONNEL; RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND THE AGENCIES OF JUSTICE; CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS; INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT; PROGRAMS AND PROCEDURES TO TAKE MARGINAL OFFENDERS OUT OF THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM; POOLING,

CONSOLIDATION, COORDINATION AND REORGANIZATION OF SERVICES AND PROGRAMS; CRIMINAL CODE REVISIONS, MOBILIZING THE COMMUNITY FOR PREVENTION; AND FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTING CHANGE.

U.S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

0100048932999

CZAJKOSKI, EUGENE H. INNOVATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PROBATION. POLICE, 12(2):51-54, 1967.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OF THE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF PROBATION ARE: (1) THE INCREASED IMPETUS GIVEN TO THE TREND FROM "SURVEILLANCE" CONCEPTS TO "TREATMENT" CONCEPTS; (2) THE VARIEGATED GROWTH OF COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT PROGRAMS, BOTH RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL; (3) THE WIDENING USE OF NON-PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL; (4) THE INTEGRATION OF EX-OFFENDERS INTO THE TREATMENT PROCESS AND THEIR EFFECTIVE USE AS AGENTS OF CHANGE OR THERAPY. THESE INNOVATIONS HAVE ALREADY MADE A CLEAR IMPACT UPON THE FIELD OF PROBATION. OTHERS, SUCH AS "REALITY THERAPY" AND "CONDITIONING THERAPY," ARE GAINING IN IMPORTANCE. (AUTH.ED.)

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32306

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JOHNSON, LYNDON B. (1) TO ACT AGAINST CRIME. (2) ADDRESS TO THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, (3) KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, (4) SEPTEMBER 14, 1967. (5) WHITE HOUSE, 1967, 12 P.

THE PRINCIPLES AND FINDINGS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ARE USED IN OUTLINING THE PROVISIONS OF THE PROPOSED SAFE STREETS AND CRIME CONTROL ACT. IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS ACT, THE PASSAGE OF THE PROPOSED GUN SALE LAW, WHICH LIMITS THE SALE OF FIREARMS, IS SEEN AS AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING CRIME.

WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

0100048934999

FATTAH, EZZAT ABDEL. TOWARDS A CRIMINOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF VICTIMS. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW, 22:(209): 162-163, 1967.

CRIME STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT THERE ARE CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS AND TRAITS MANIFESTED BY CRIMINALS WHICH MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO CLASSIFY THEIR VICTIMS; AN OUTLINE IS PRESENTED WHICH ATTEMPTS TO DISCERN THE TYPICAL ELEMENTS IN THE VICTIM'S PERSONALITY AND TO DEFINE HIS ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE OFFENSE AND THE OFFENDER AND THE PART HE PLAYED IN THE OFFENSE. WITH THIS APPROACH THE FOLLOWING VICTIM-TYPES ARE SUGGESTED: NON-PARTICIPATING VICTIMS; LATENT OR PREDISPOSED VICTIMS; PROVOCATIVE VICTIMS; PARTICIPATING VICTIMS; AND FALSE VICTIMS.

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HIRSCHI, TRAVIS, SELVIN, HANAN C. DELINQUENCY RESEARCH:

AN APPRAISAL OF ANALYTIC METHODS. NEW YORK, FREE PRESS,
1967. 280 P. \$7.50.

CRITIQUES ARE MADE OF METHODS OF ANALYZING SURVEY DATA AND OF TECHNIQUES OF EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON DELINQUENCY. A WIDE RANGE OF STUDIES CONDUCTED BETWEEN 1950 AND THE PRESENT WHICH HAVE USED QUESTIONNAIRE OR INTERVIEW DATA ARE SUBJECTED TO CRITICISM AND DISCUSSION. A SET OF ESSAYS ON IMPORTANT TOPICS IN METHODOLOGY, CONCLUDE THE WORK. THESE ATTEMPTS TO CLARIFY SUCH PROBLEMS AS THE MEANING OF RELIABILITY; THE VALUE OF SCALING; THE LEGITIMATE USE OF STATISTICAL TESTS; AND THE SHORT COMINGS OF TABULAR ANALYSIS. CONTENTS: NATURE OF METHODOLOGICAL CRITICISM; CAUSAL ANALYSIS; MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS; CONCEPTUALIZATION AND INFERENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

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STATEN ISLAND MENTAL HEALTH SOCIETY. WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER. SOCIAL RESTORATION RESEARCH CENTER. SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, JULY 31, 1966 - JUNE 30, 1967, BY WALLACE MANDELL AND RICHARD M. SILVERSTEIN. IN: CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIAL RESTORATION OF OFFENDERS THROUGH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING, NOVEMBER 13-16, 1967. NEW YORK, WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER, 19679

AN ANNUAL REPORT ON RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE LOUIS M. WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER AND THE SOCIAL RESTORATION RESEARCH CENTER IS PRESENTED. THE RESEARCH STUDIES ARE GROUPED UNDER FIVE HEADINGS: STUDIES OF SOCIAL FACTORS IN COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH; STUDIES OF THE SOCIALLY DEVIANT; STUDIES IN EXPERIMENTAL THERAPIES; STUDIES IN DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY; AND STUDIES IN EDUCATION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS. THESE ARE CONDUCTED BY A STAFF OF 25 RESEARCHERS, SUPPLEMENTED BY OTHER TEMPORARY STAFF AS NEEDED. A FINANCIAL STATEMENT IS INCLUDED.

STATEN ISLAND MENTAL HEALTH SOCIETY
657 CASTLETON AVENUE
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK 10301

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GLASSER, IRA. JUDGEMENT AT FORT JACKSON: THE COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN HOWARD B. LEVY. LAW IN TRANSITION QUARTERLY, 4(3):123-156, 1967.

IN A RECAPITULATION OF THE COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN HOWARD B. LEVY, IT IS CONTENDED THAT HIS CONVICTION WAS A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE AND A DIRECT VIOLATION OF THE GUARANTEES PROVIDED BY THE FIRST AMENDMENT. ORDERED TO TRAIN U.S. SPECIAL FORCES AIDMEN AS BONA FIDE PARAMEDICAL PERSONNEL, LEVY REFUSED, ON THE GROUNDS THAT TO DO SO WOULD VIOLATE HIS MEDICAL ETHICS. THE 10-HOUR INFORMAL TRAINING PROGRAM SATISFIED NONE OF THE CRITERIA INSISTED ON BY MOST DOCTORS. ANOTHER OBJECTION AROSE OVER THE POLITICAL USE OF MEDICINE BY SPECIAL FORCES AIDMEN WHOSE MAIN PURPOSE IS TO WIN THE ALLEGIANCE OF THE PEOPLE IN VIET NAM. LEVY WAS SUBSEQUENTLY BROUGHT TO TRIAL ON FIVE CHARGES, ALL OF WHICH INVOLVED THE FIRST AMENDMENT: (1) WILLFULLY DISOBEYING AN ORDER; (2) MAKING STATEMENTS DESIGNED TO PROMOTE DISLOYALTY AMONG THE TROOPS; (3) UTTERING INTEMPERATE, DEFAMATORY, PROVOKING, DISLOYAL, CONTEMPTUOUS, AND DISRESPECTFUL STATEMENTS; (4)

COMMUNICATING BY MAIL WITH INTENT TO IMPAIR AND INTERFERE WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY OF A MEMBER OF THE MILITARY FORCES; AND, (5) INTENT TO IMPAIR THE LOYALTY, MORALE, AND DISCIPLINE OF A MEMBER OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES. THE CENTRAL QUESTION THAT FACED THE COURT-MARTIAL WAS: TO WHAT EXTENT DOES THE FIRST AMENDMENT APPLY TO THE ARMED FORCES? IN ORDER FOR FIRST AMENDMENT RESTRICTIONS TO BE RELAXED, TWO CONDITIONS MUST BE SATISFIED: (1) THERE MUST EXIST A DANGER TO SOME PARAMOUNT STATE INTEREST; AND, (2) THE DANGER MUST BE BOTH CLEAR AND PRESENT, WITH THE BURDEN OF PROOF BEING ON THE STATE. IN CAPTAIN LEVY'S CASE, AT NO POINT DURING THE TRIAL DID THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAIN, OR ATTEMPT TO SUSTAIN, THAT BURDEN.

NEW YORK CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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WAHL, ALFONS. INTERNATIONALES COLLOQUIUM UBER: NEME MERODEN DER FREIHEITS BESCHRANKNEY IN VOLLZUGE. (INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NEW METHODS IN CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT.) BEWAHRUNGSHILFE, 14(4):235-269, 1967.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NEW METHODS IN CORRECTIONS, SPONSORED BY THE UNITED NATIONS, THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, AND THE WEST GERMAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, WAS HELD IN ULM, GERMANY. THIS ARTICLE SUMMARIZES THE PROCEEDINGS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE. THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS WERE DISCUSSED: WEEK-END IMPRISONMENT, WORK RELEASE, FURLOUGHS, ATTENDANCE CENTERS, GROUP HOMES, HOSTELS, OPEN INSTITUTIONS, PROBATION HOMES, HALFWAY HOUSES, AND OTHER FORMS OF PARTIAL IMPRISONMENT.

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DORSCH, AUGUST WILHELM. THEORIE UND PRAXIS IN DER PROPHYLAKTISCHEN ARBEIT DER BEWAHRUNGSHILFE. (THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PREVENTIVE WORK IN PROBATION.) BEWAHRUNGSHILFE, 14(4):270-276, 1967.

SEVERAL WEST GERMAN PROBATION OFFICERS GAVE LECTURES TO STUDENTS, AGED 14 TO 21, DURING REGULAR SCHOOL HOURS AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE. THE LECTURES WERE DESIGNED TO GIVE YOUNG PEOPLE "FOOD FOR THOUGHT," TO FAMILIARIZE THEM WITH THE CAUSES AND THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, TO IMPRESS UPON THEM THE LONG-RANGE CONSEQUENCES OF AN ILLEGAL ACT, AND TO DESCRIBE DANGEROUS SITUATIONS WHICH SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

0100048940999

BAUMANN, ERWIN. DIE NICHTSESSHAFTEN IN DER BEWAHRUNGSHILFE. (MIGRANTS ON PROBATION.) BEWAHRUNGSHILFE, 14(4):281-287, 1967.

THERE ARE SOME 750,000 PERSONS IN WEST GERMANY WHO HAVE NO PERMANENT RESIDENCE. THEY ARE A PARTICULARLY CRIME-PRONE GROUP AND THUS PRESENT THE PROBATION OFFICER WITH ONE OF HIS GRAVEST PROBLEMS. AS MIGRANTS AND VAGRANTS THEY RESIST HIS EFFORTS TO INTEGRATE THEM INTO SOCIETY AND TO HELP THEM TO LEAD A LAW-ABIDING LIFE. SOCIETY, ON THE OTHER HAND, REFUSES TO ADMIT THESE PERSONS INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF ITS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE. TO BE EFFECTIVE THE PROBATION OFFICER MUST EMPLOY ALL HIS SKILLS AS A CASEWORKER; HE MUST SECURE THE COOPERATION OF ALL AGENCIES WHICH SERVE THE MIGRANT; AND HE MUST BE

SATISFIED WITH SMALL AND PARTIAL SUCCESSES.

0100048941999

ABORTION LEGISLATION: THE NEED FOR REFORM. VANDERBILT LAW REVIEW, 20(6):1313-1328, 1967.

LEGISLATURES MUST BRING THE ABORTION STATUTES INTO CONFORMITY WITH MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE AND WITH THE CHANGING ATTITUDES OF THE PUBLIC. DESPITE THAT THE MORAL AND THEORETICAL QUESTIONS CONCERNING ABORTION WILL REMAIN UNANSWERABLE. PROPOSALS FOR REFORM LEGISLATION SHOULD PROVIDE FOR ABORTION NOT ONLY TO SAVE THE MOTHER'S LIFE, BUT ALSO TO PRESERVE HER HEALTH--BOTH PHYSICAL AND MENTAL. AND FOR CASES WHERE THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL RISK THAT THE CHILD WILL BE BORN WITH A GRAVE DEFORMITY. THESE PROVISIONS SHOULD APPLY ONLY TO ABORTIONS PERFORMED IN A HOSPITAL BY A LICENSED PHYSICIAN WITH THE APPROVAL OF A HOSPITAL BOARD. THE CRIMINAL PROHIBITION SHOULD BE RETAINED FOR ALL ABORTIONS PERFORMED BY NON-PHYSICIANS. WOMEN IMPREGNATED BY RAPISTS SHOULD ALSO BE ENTITLED TO A LEGAL ABORTION AFTER A JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF THE VALIDITY OF THE WOMAN'S ALLEGATIONS. IT IS NOT SUGGESTED THAT THESE PROPOSALS WILL COMPLETELY ELIMINATE THE "BACKSTREET ABORTIONIST." A BETTER SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF UNWANTED PREGNANCY IS BROAD DISTRIBUTION OF EFFECTIVE CONTRACEPTIVES. THIS WOULD LEAVE LEGAL ABORTION AS THE SOLUTION FOR THOSE WHO ACTUALLY DESIRE CHILDREN, BUT WHO, DUE TO EVENTS INTERVENING BETWEEN CONCEPTION AND BIRTH, FIND IT UNWISE TO CARRY THE PREGNANCY TO TERMINATION. IT WOULD APPLY TO THOSE, SUCH AS VICTIMS OF RAPE OR INCEST, AND THE MENTALLY INCOMPETENT, WHO ARE UNABLE TO MAKE A CHOICE. (AUTH. ED.)

0100048942999

KIRKPATRICK, A.M. CRIMINAL RECORD--SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES. CHITTY'S LAW JOURNAL, 15(8):1-5, 1967.

CRIMINAL RECORDS ARE RELATED TO A SECOND PUNISHMENT SOCIETY IMPOSES ON AN OFFENDER ONCE HE HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM A PENAL INSTITUTION. THE EX-INMATE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT IS PLACED IN A "BARRED" CLASS AS A RESULT OF THE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF HIS ACTIONS AND FACES A STIGMA WHICH TENDS TO PRODUCE AUTOMATIC AND BLANKET DISCRIMINATION. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A PARDON BE GRANTED FIVE YEARS FOLLOWING THE INMATE'S RELEASE WHICH WOULD NULLIFY HIS CRIMINAL RECORD, ENABLING HIM TO DENY LEGALLY HIS STATUS AS A PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED OFFENDER. THIS REMEDY, HOWEVER, MAY BE DIFFICULT AND IMPRACTICAL TO EXECUTE. THE PROBLEM ARISES AS TO WHAT THE EX-INMATE WILL DO DURING THE FIVE-YEAR WAITING PERIOD REQUISITE TO THE GRANTING OF THE PARDON. FURTHERMORE, AN EMPLOYER MAY EASILY CHANGE THE WORDING OF THE EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION FORMS SO AS TO UNCOVER EVEN THE GRANTING OF A PARDON. THE USE OF PARDON, THE GUARDING OF RECORDS, AND THE CHANGING OF EMPLOYMENT FORMS ARE DELICATE MATTERS AS THE EMPLOYER HAS THE RIGHT TO DECIDE WHO HE WANTS TO HIRE, AND HE MUST ASSESS ANY POSSIBLE RISK. NEVERTHELESS, ALL EMPLOYERS, AS PART OF THEIR CORPORATE COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY, SHOULD ASSUME A SHARE OF THE SOCIAL OBLIGATION TO REESTABLISH THE EX-INMATE, WHO FORMS AN INCREASINGLY LARGE PROPORTION OF THE POTENTIAL LABOR FORCE.

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF ONTARIO
168 ISABELLA STREET
TORONTO 5, CANADA

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NEW YORK (STATE). PAROLE DIVISION. THIRTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT: FOR THE YEAR JANUARY 1, 1966 TO DECEMBER
31, 1966. ALBANY, 1967. 272 P.

IN THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF
PAROLE AN ACCOUNT IS GIVEN OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR.
IN ADDITION TO NARRATIVE DESCRIPTIONS, DETAILED
STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED IN MULTIPLE TABLES.
NUMERICAL DESCRIPTIONS ARE PROVIDED CONCERNING THE
ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD OF PAROLE AND THE DIVISION OF
PAROLE, INCLUDING: PAROLE TOWARD HEARINGS; NUMBER OF
INMATES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION; NUMBER OF
PAROLEES UNDER SUPERVISION; ABSCONDEES; AND VIOLATORS.

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U.S. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS. FEDERAL
OFFENDERS IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS, 1966.
WASHINGTON, D.C., 1967. 69 P., APP.

THE DATA IN THIS REPORT ARE DERIVED FROM TWO SOURCES.
THE CLERKS OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS HAVE
RECORDED THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT, INCLUDING THE OFFENSES
CHARGED, THE TYPE OF PLEA ENTERED, THE OUTCOME OF TRIALS,
AND, WHERE THERE ARE CONVICTIONS, THE SENTENCE IMPOSED.
PROBATION OFFICERS, ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PRE-SENTENCE
INVESTIGATIVE WORK, REPORTED ON SUCH MATTERS AS AGE, RACE,
SEX, AND THE NATURE OF ANY PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD OF THE
CONVICTED DEFENDANT IN CASES WHERE INVESTIGATIONS ARE
REQUESTED BY THE COURTS. THE DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES
AND ANALYSES CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT HAVE BEEN WORKED
OUT BASED ON A COMBINATION OF THESE REPORTS. (AUTH. ED.)
PARTIAL CONTENTS: DEFENDANTS DISPOSED OF; TYPES OF
SENTENCES; SEVERITY OF SENTENCE - A COMPARISON;
CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS: PRIOR RECORD, OFFENSE, SEX,
RACE, AND AGE; RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AND AGAINST
PROBATION; PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS.

0100048945999

BRASTRON, CURTIS. THE DETOXIFICATION CENTER. FBI LAW
ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, 36(12):6-8, 1967.

THE PUBLIC INEBRIATE HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED AS BOTH A
COMMUNITY PROBLEM AND A MAJOR SOURCE OF DIFFICULTY FOR
THE POLICE. ACCORDINGLY, THE ST. LOUIS POLICE DEPARTMENT
HAS RECEIVED A GRANT FROM THE OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
ASSISTANCE TO ESTABLISH A ST. LOUIS DETOXIFICATION
CENTER. THE CENTER'S CLIENTELE IS COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF
INEBRIATES OF THE SKID ROW VARIETY, AND IT IS THIS GROUP
WHICH HAS PLACED THE GREATEST BURDEN ON POLICE PATROL
TIME AND EFFICIENCY. DURING THE PRESCRIBED SEVEN-DAY
STAY, THE PUBLIC INEBRIATE RECEIVES THE BENEFIT OF BOTH
PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL THERAPY. UPON ARRIVAL
THE PATIENT RECEIVES A THOROUGH MEDICAL EXAMINATION,
FOLLOWED BY A SHOWER AND REST IN ONE OF THE CENTER'S 30
BEDS. ALL PATIENTS RECEIVE THREE HIGH-PROTEIN MEALS A
DAY WITH SNACKS AVAILABLE AT ALL TIMES. GIVEN PROPER
NOURISHMENT, MEDICATION, AND A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT, THE
PATIENT'S HEALTH IMPROVES. WHEN THIS HAS HAPPENED, A
VARIETY OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL THERAPEUTIC SERVICES
INITIATE THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL REHABILITATION.

INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP THERAPY, UNSTRUCTURED GROUP THERAPY, SELF-GOVERNMENT, WORK THERAPY, SOCIO-DRAMA, SOCIAL AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELING, DIDACTIC FILMS, AND LECTURES ARE DESIGNED TO HELP THE PATIENT CONFRONT HIS DRINKING PROBLEM IN A FRAMEWORK OF REALITY. AN INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRAM SHOWS THAT A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF RESOURCES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' TIME HAS BEEN SAVED AND THAT THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS FOR PUBLIC DRUNKENNESS HAS DECREASED 60 PERCENT FROM THE PRECEDING YEAR. EARLY FINDINGS ALSO INDICATE THAT THIS TYPE OF PROGRAM IS VASTLY SUPERIOR TO THE CONVENTIONAL METHODS USED IN THE TRADITIONAL CRIMINAL PROCESS.

POLICE DEPARTMENT
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

0100048946999

AUBRY, ARTHUR S. JR. THE VALUE OF ETHICS IN THE POLICE SERVICE. POLICE, 12(2): 40-42, 1967

BASIC ETHICAL CONCEPTS AND ETHICAL METHODS OF OPERATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE FOLLOWING CONSIDERATIONS: (1) THAT THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER'S MOST BASIC DUTY IS TO SERVE MANKIND; (2) THAT THE LIVES AND PROPERTY OF ALL MUST BE SAFEGUARDED; (3) THAT THE INNOCENT MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST DECEPTION; (4) THAT THE PEACEFUL AND LAWABIDING MUST BE DEFENDED AGAINST VIOLENCE AND DISORDER; (5) THAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL MUST BE RESPECTED; (6) THAT SELF-RESTRAINT MUST BE DEVELOPED AND MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES; (7) THAT THE POLICE OFFICER MUST BE EXEMPLARY IN LIVING BY THE LAW AND IN ADHERING TO DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS; (8) THAT CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS MUST ONLY BE DISCLOSED WHEN ONE IS ORDERED TO DO SO BY A HIGHER AUTHORITY IN THE PERFORMANCE OF DUTY; (9) THAT PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO INFLUENCE DECISION-MAKING; (10) THAT CRIMINALS MUST BE PROSECUTED RELENTLESSLY AND WITHOUT COMPROMISE; (11) THAT UNDUE FORCE SHOULD NOT BE USED AND GRATUITIES NOT BE ACCEPTED; AND (12) THAT THE OFFICER HAS AN ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITY TO RECOGNIZE HIS SHIELD AS THE SYMBOL OF PUBLIC FAITH. (AUTH. ED.)

0100048947999

AN ANALYSIS OF BANK ROBBERIES IN CALIFORNIA DURING 1965. IN: CALIFORNIA. CRIMINAL STATISTICS BUREAU. BANK ROBBERY IN CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO, 1967, P. 33-86.

A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF 1965 ROBBERIES OF BANKS AND SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN CALIFORNIA YIELDED MANY SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS. A FEW OF THESE ARE: (1) 298 OFFENSES, 12 PER 100 BANKING OUTLETS, WERE CLASSIFIED AS BANK ROBBERIES DURING 1965; (2) 52 SAVINGS AND LOAN ROBBERIES, OR 7 PER 100 OUTLETS (718 ON DECEMBER 31, 1965), WERE REPORTED DURING 1965; (3) FIREARMS WERE USED OR DISPLAYED MORE OFTEN IN THE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION ROBBERIES THAN IN BANK ATTACKS; (4) THE CLEARANCE RATE WAS HIGHER FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTION ROBBERIES (66 PERCENT) THAN FOR ALL ROBBERIES IN THE STATE (34 PERCENT); (5) OF THE CASES TABULATED, TWO-THIRDS OF THE BANK AND THREE-FOURTHS OF THE SAVINGS AND LOAN ROBBERIES TOOK PLACE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY; (6) A FEW OF THE CONCLUSIONS REGARDING ROBBERIES OF BANKS CONSIDERED ALONE FOLLOW: (A) THE NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR WAS \$554,600, OR AN AVERAGE OF \$1,861 PER ATTACK, AND THE MEDIAN NET LOSS WAS \$732; (B) A LONE "BANDIT" COMMITTED THE OFFENSE IN 82 PERCENT OF THE CASES; (C) FIREARMS WERE

THREATENED OR ACTUALLY DISPLAYED IN 78 PERCENT OF THE ROBBERIES; (D) IN 78 PERCENT OF THE ATTACKS, A LONE TELLER WAS THE VICTIM; (E) ABOUT 61 PERCENT OF THE ATTACKS WERE INITIATED BY A NOTE; (F) ABOUT 36 PERCENT WERE COMMITTED BY LONE ROBBERS WHO APPROACHED ONE TELLER REINFORCING THEIR WRITTEN DEMANDS BY CLAIMING, SIMULATING, OR PRESENTING A WEAPON; (G) ONLY SEVEN PERCENT WERE CARRIED OUT BY "GANGS" OF TWO OR MORE ARMED ROBBERS WHO MADE VERBAL DEMANDS UPON ENTIRE BANK STAFFS. (7) ROBBERIES OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED VERY LITTLE VIOLENCE; NO VICTIMS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED. (AUTH. ED.)

0100048948999

NEW JERSEY. NARCOTIC DRUG STUDY COMMISSION. 1966 REPORT. TRENTON, 1967. 168 P.

IN REVIEWING ITS ACTIVITIES DURING 1966, THE NEW JERSEY NARCOTIC DRUG STUDY COMMISSION FINDS THAT, ALTHOUGH IT HAS BEEN POSSIBLE TO IMPROVE THE CONTROL OVER THE USE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS IN NEW JERSEY, MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE. METHODS USED TO TREAT ADDICTS AND PREVENT DRUG ABUSE IN NEW JERSEY, AS WELL AS THROUGHOUT THE NATION, ARE NOT BEING CARRIED OUT ON A SUFFICIENTLY LARGE SCALE. THERE IS A NEED TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC, PARTICULARLY SUCH TARGET SEGMENTS AS STUDENTS. TEACHERS WHO PRESENT THE MATERIAL MUST BE CAREFUL NOT TO EXCITE THE CURIOSITY OF YOUTHS TO THE POINT WHERE THEY MIGHT WANT TO ABUSE DRUGS. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN IN THIS REPORT TO THE CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE OF CIVIL COMMITMENT AND ITS APPLICATION IN NEW JERSEY. THIS COMMISSION HOLDS THAT, BECAUSE OF THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE FEDERAL, THE NEW YORK STATE, AND THE CALIFORNIA LAWS, AND BECAUSE OF THE TREMENDOUS COST INVOLVED, NEW JERSEY SHOULD NOT HASTILY CHANGE ITS LAWS AT PRESENT. CONTENTS: CRIME OR ILLNESS, A CHALLENGE IN A FREE SOCIETY; CIVIL COMMITMENT; VOLUNTARY "SELF-HELP" ORGANIZATIONS; PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION; STATE DRUG LAWS; COUNTERFEITING; RECOMMENDATIONS.

0100048949999

KENTUCKY LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION. SUBCOMMITTEE ON PROBATION AND PAROLE:1967 REPORT. FRANKFORT, 1967. 23 P. (INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 63)

DATA ON KENTUCKY'S PROBATION AND PAROLE PROGRAMS INDICATE A TREND TOWARD PAROLING FEWER INMATES FROM THE STATE'S CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. DURING AN 18-MONTH PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1965 TO JUNE 1966 THE PAROLE BOARD REVIEWED 3,065 CASES AND PAROLED 1,051, OR 34.3 PERCENT. THE BOARD DEFERRED 25.4 PERCENT OF THE CASES, AND REFUSED PAROLE TO 40.4 PERCENT OF THOSE REVIEWED. MANY (138) SHORT-TERM INMATES PREFERRED TO SPEND THREE OR FOUR EXTRA MONTHS IN PRISON ("SERVE-OUTS") AND BE FREE UPON RELEASE THAN TO BE RELEASED EARLY AND REPORT TO A PAROLE OFFICER FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. ALTHOUGH THE KENTUCKY DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE HAS BEEN UPGRADED CONSIDERABLY IN RECENT YEARS, AND IS ENGAGED IN A DYNAMIC PROGRAM OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING, ONLY IN NUMBERS HAS THERE BEEN A SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE USE OF PROBATION. IN PERCENTAGE FIGURES THE COURTS IN KENTUCKY ARE USING SUPERVISED PROBATION LESS FREQUENTLY, AND USING INFORMAL PROBATION MORE OFTEN. THERE ARE WIDE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AS TO THE USE OF PROBATION; SOME USE PROBATION IN A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF CASES AND OTHERS USE IT INFREQUENTLY. PARTIAL CONTENTS: PRISON POPULATION AND PAROLE AND PROBATION; TREND IN PAROLES; CONDITIONAL RELEASE; DISMAS

HOUSE; COMMUNITY GUIDANCE CENTERS; WORK RELEASE PROGRAMS;
RECOMMENDATIONS.

0100048950999

CALIFORNIA. CRIMINAL STATISTICS BUREAU. CRIMINAL HOMICIDE
IN CALIFORNIA: A COHORT STUDY, BY ROMNEY P. NARLOCH.
SACRAMENTO, 1967. 88 P.

A STUDY IS MADE OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE IN CALIFORNIA IN
1960 IN TERMS OF THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
ENVIRONMENT AND THE PARTICIPANTS INVOLVED. THIS INCLUDES
A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE CRIME, THE VICTIM, THE
OFFENDER, AND THE PROCEDURAL PROCESSES GENERATED IN THE
ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE FIRST SECTION OF
THE STUDY CONTAINS: (1) A LEGAL DEFINITION OF CRIMINAL
HOMICIDE; (2) THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN OPERATIONAL
DEFINITION OF CRIMINAL SLAYINGS; (3) A DESCRIPTIVE
ACCOUNT OF THE VARIOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT ROLES RELATED TO
ILLEGAL KILLINGS; (4) THE PROCESSES EVOKED BY
INVESTIGATIVE AND PROCEDURAL ACTIONS; AND (5) THE USE OF
A SCHEMATIC CONSTRUCT TO DENOTE THE CRIME AND SUSPECT
"FALL-OUT" EFFECT AT THE THREE THEORETICAL LEVELS
ESTABLISHED BY THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT
ROLES AND PROCEDURAL ACTIONS. CONSIDERED IN THE ABOVE IS
A POPULATION OF 640 SLAYINGS AND THE 829 SUSPECTS RELATED
TO THEM. IN THE SENSE THAT THE CRIME (VICTIMS) GROUP AND
THE SUSPECT GROUP HAVE COMMON IDENTITIES IN BEING
PRODUCTS OF 1960 KILLINGS THEY ARE ALSO REFERRED TO AS
COHORTS. THE SECOND SECTION IS CONCERNED WITH SIMILAR
BUT NUMERICALLY SMALLER POPULATIONS OF VICTIMS AND
OFFENDERS, NAMELY THE VICTIM AND OFFENDER COHORTS
RESULTING FROM THE PROCESSES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE WHICH
OCCUR AT THE PROCEDURAL LEVELS MENTIONED ABOVE. THE 431
VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDES AND THEIR 523 RELATED
OFFENDERS (DEFENDANTS) WERE FOUND TO HAVE ACQUIRED A
COMMON CHARACTER, IN THAT THEY WERE SUBJECTS OF CRIMINAL
PROCEEDINGS AT SOME TIME BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1960 AND
POINT OF STUDY CUT-OFF, JUNE 30, 1962. THE SOCIAL AND
JUDICIAL HISTORIES OF THESE VICTIM AND OFFENDER GROUPS
ARE ANALYZED AND DISCUSSED. (AUTH. ED.) PARTIAL
CONTENTS: METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION; SOURCES OF DATA;
CRIME AND ARREST PROCESS; AGENCY ROLES; OFFENDER-
SUICIDES; SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS; MEANS BY RACE AND SEX;
PRECIPITATING EVENTS; LOCATION; VICTIM-OFFENDER
RELATIONSHIP; ADJUDICATION PROCESS.

0100048951999

FLYNN, JOHN J. CRIMINAL SANCTIONS UNDER STATE AND FEDERAL
ANTITRUST LAWS. TEXAS LAW REVIEW, 45(7):1301-1346, 1967.

THE HISTORY AND USE OF STATE AND FEDERAL CRIMINAL
ANTITRUST SANCTIONS ARE EXAMINED, AND TABLES ARE GIVEN
OUTLINING THE DISPOSITION OF CASES BROUGHT BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FROM 1890 TO 1959. TABLES
OUTLINING REMEDIES AVAILABLE UNDER EACH STATE'S ANTITRUST
STATUTES ARE ALSO PRESENTED. THE MYTHS AND PRESUMPTIONS
THAT HAVE GROWN UP AROUND CRIMINAL ANTITRUST REMEDIES ARE
DISCUSSED. IN CONCLUSION, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT FEDERAL
ANTITRUST REGULATIONS BE ENFORCED PRIMARILY BY CRIMINAL
SANCTIONS. THIS PROPOSAL IS ADMITTEDLY CONTRARY TO THE
TREND TOWARD A POLICY OF REHABILITATION. BUT, SINCE IT
IS DIFFICULT TO FIND ANY REHABILITATIVE PURPOSE IN
JAILING THE NORMAL ANTITRUST VIOLATOR, IT IS APPARENT
THAT CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT CAN ONLY SERVE AS A DETERRENT.

COLLEGE OF LAW
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

0100048952999

U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE, GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE.
CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS. EIGHTEENTH REPORT
BY THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, WASHINGTON,
D.C., 1964, 41 P.

THE 18TH REPORT OF THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
COMMITTEE IS BASED ON A STUDY BY THE LEGAL AND MONETARY
AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE. IN UNDERTAKING THIS STUDY, THE
SUBCOMMITTEE INVITED THE FEDERAL SUPERVISORY AGENCIES,
THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, THE U. S. SECRET SERVICE, AND
GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS REPRESENTING THE BANKING AND
SAVINGS AND LOAN INDUSTRIES TO COMMENT ON THE PROBLEM AND
TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS. INCLUDED IN THE STUDY WERE SUCH
EXTERNAL CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS AS ROBBERIES,
BURGLARIES, AND LARCENIES, AND SUCH INTERNAL CRIMES AS
EMBEZZLEMENTS AND FALSE ENTRIES. IT WAS FOUND THAT THERE
HAS BEEN AN INCREASE IN THE RATE OF CRIMES AGAINST
BANKING INSTITUTIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II; AND THAT THERE
ARE NO FEDERAL SUPERVISORY AGENCY REGULATIONS WHICH
SPECIFY STANDARDS OR REQUIREMENTS FOR BANKING INSTITUTION
STRUCTURES, DESIGN, SECURITY PROCEDURES, OR DEVICES. THE
FEDERAL SUPERVISORY AGENCIES PREFER TO MAKE
RECOMMENDATIONS, RATHER THAN REGULATIONS, ON SECURITY
MATTERS; THEIR BELIEF THAT THE BANKING INSTITUTIONS HAVE
DONE A SATISFACTORY JOB IN THIS AREA OF CRIME PREVENTION
MUST BE VIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF THE FACT THAT THE BANK
CRIME RATE CONTINUES TO INCREASE. A DETAILED STUDY OF
152 BANK HOLDUPS SHOWED THAT SOME INSTITUTIONS DO NOT
HEED SOME OF THE MOST BASIC SUGGESTIONS FOR THE
PREVENTION OF EXTERNAL CRIMES; THERE IS A DIRECT
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LACK OF SECURITY AND THE
INCIDENCE OF EXTERNAL CRIMES. THE BANKS WHICH HAVE THE
GREATEST SECURITY PROBLEMS WITH INTERNAL CRIMES ARE SMALL
BANKS WHERE THE CONTROLS AND AUDITS WHICH WOULD PROTECT
THEM ARE CONSIDERED TOO COSTLY. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT
THE SUPERVISORY AGENCIES ESTABLISH, BY SPECIFIC
REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES WHICH WILL LEAD TO THE PREVENTION
OF CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS. FINGERPRINT
CHECKS ON PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYEES SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN
SUCH REGULATIONS.

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

0100048953999

STEEL, RONALD (ED.). NEW LIGHT ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
NEW YORK, H. W. WILSON, 1967. 221 P. (THE REFERENCE
SHELF: VOL. 39: NO. 4) \$3.00

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS FOCUSING ON THE VARIOUS ASPECTS
AND PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS SUBMITTED.
SUBJECT MATTER PRESENTED INCLUDES GENERAL DISCUSSIONS ON
THE CAUSES AND PREVALENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; TYPES
OF DELINQUENTS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS; THE SOCIOLOGICAL
ASPECTS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; AND THE PREVENTION AND
TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. CONTENTS: WHAT MAKES
A DELINQUENT; TRUANTS, GANGS, AND ADDICTS; YOUTH IN
REBELLION; SOCIETY AND THE ADOLESCENT; PREVENTION AND
TREATMENT.

0100048954999

MCNEIL, FRANCES. A HALF-WAY-HOUSE PROGRAM FOR DELINQUENTS. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):538-544, 1967.

STATE-ADMINISTERED HALF-WAY HOUSES FOR DELINQUENTS WERE ESTABLISHED IN MICHIGAN AT A TIME WHEN COMPREHENSIVE POLICY CHANGES ENCOURAGED EXPERIMENTS AND RESEARCH IN REHABILITATION, INCLUDING A SEARCH FOR ALTERNATIVES TO TRAINING SCHOOL PLACEMENT. FIRST DEVELOPED IN JUNE 1964, THEY HAVE SERVED AS LEARNING LABORATORIES IN THE SUPERVISION OF DELINQUENTS IN AN OPEN SETTING. THEY ARE DESTROYING THE MYTH THAT ALL DELINQUENT BOYS CAN LEARN BETTER SELF-CONTROLS ONLY IN PARTLY CLOSED, HIGHLY SUPERVISED SETTINGS. IN THE HALF-WAY HOUSE SYSTEM OF SUPPORTIVE CONTROLS, BOYS HAVE A CHANCE TO FUNCTION IN A NORMAL COMMUNITY AND LEARN TO MAKE THOSE DECISIONS THAT ESTABLISH CRIME-FREE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. OPERATING HALF-WAY HOUSES FOR BOYS, SOME OF WHOM HAVE SPENT TIME IN A TRAINING SCHOOL UNIT, HAS GIVEN FIELD AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF THE KNOWLEDGE AND CONFIDENCE TO TRY OTHER METHODS OF REHABILITATION. THE OPERATION AND PHILOSOPHY OF ONE SUCH HALF-WAY HOUSE SERVING DELINQUENT BOYS IN FLINT, MICHIGAN PROVIDES A CASE HISTORY OF THIS NEW APPROACH IN PREPARING DELINQUENTS TO HANDLE THE REALITIES AND DECISION MAKING OF EVERYDAY LIVING IN A COMMUNITY.

MICHIGAN SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
LANSING, MICHIGAN

0100048955999

MILLS, ROSEMARY. DELINQUENT DISABLED BOYS. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):545-552, 1967.

THE CASE HISTORIES OF FOUR PHYSICALLY DISABLED ADOLESCENT BOYS, WHO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY MAGISTRATES TO AN APPROVED SCHOOL IN SINGAPORE, ARE EXAMINED TO SEE HOW THE DISABLEMENT MAY HAVE INFLUENCED THE DELINQUENCY. ONE OR BOTH PARENTS OF THREE OF THE FOUR BOYS HAD DIED WHEN THE BOY WAS VERY YOUNG, AND THE DEATH OF THE PARENT WAS FOLLOWED BY A PERIOD OF EMOTIONAL STRESS. THIS IS THOUGHT TO BE A MORE IMPORTANT CAUSE OF THEIR DELINQUENCY THAN THE DISABLEMENT, WHICH ONLY AGGRAVATED THE PROBLEM BY INCREASING THE BOYS' ANXIETY AND BY MAKING IT DIFFICULT FOR THEM TO EARN A LIVING EXCEPT BY BEGGING. THE FOURTH BOY'S CASE HISTORY IS COMPARED TO THAT OF CRAIG AS DESCRIBED BY SMITH IN LORD GODDARD. IN BOTH CASES THE FATHER PLAYED A SMALL PART IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FAMILY AND THE BOY WAS SPOILED BY HIS MOTHER. ONE OF THE TWO BOYS HAD TUBERCULOSIS OF THE HIP AND THE OTHER SUFFERED FROM WORD BLINDNESS. BOTH SEEMED UNABLE TO TOLERATE THE FRUSTRATION AND THE FEELING OF INFERIORITY THE DISABLEMENT IMPOSED, AND THEIR DELINQUENCY TOOK THE FORM OF EXTREME AGGRESSIVENESS. (AUTH. ED.)

0100048956999

WEBSTER, JOHN A. "WHOSE SIDE ARE YOU ON?" ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 3(1):1-6, 1967.

POLICE CONCERN OVER A SEEMINGLY UNFAVORABLE PUBLIC ATTITUDE TOWARD THEM HAS GENERATED A RESPONSE ON THEIR PART WHICH ASKS, "WHOSE SIDE ARE YOU ON?" THIS RESPONSE IS INAPPROPRIATE TO MANY OF THE QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THE POLICE BY THE PUBLIC, AND THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF THE QUESTION IS POLARIZATION. THIS MAY BE SEEN IN THE ATTEMPT TO BUILD A PROFESSIONAL POLICE FORCE WHICH

INTERPRETS ITS FUNCTION AS BEING TO SATISFY PROFESSIONAL POLICE NEEDS RATHER THAN PUBLIC NEEDS. AS THE POLICE FORCE INCREASES ITS PROFESSIONAL POSTURE, IT ALSO INCREASES THE DISTANCE BETWEEN ITSELF AND THE COMMUNITY, RESULTING IN A LOSS OF KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION ON HOW BEST TO SERVE THE PUBLIC. POLICE CRITICISM OF RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AND ITS RESISTANCE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS ARE FURTHER EXAMPLES OF THIS POLARIZATION.

SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

0100048957999

NAEGELE, TIMOTHY D. CIVILIAN COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE IN LOS ANGELES. ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY, 3(1):7-34, 1967.

POLICE REVIEW BOARDS RECEIVE AND INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS, DETERMINE THEIR VALIDITY, AND IMPOSE SANCTIONS. POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARGUE THAT DISPOSITION OF CIVILIAN COMPLAINTS IS THE PREROGATIVE OF POLICE MANAGEMENT; THAT SUCH BOARDS USURP THE POWERS OF LEGALLY CONSTITUTED ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. IF REVIEW BOARDS WERE LIMITED TO MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS AND IF THE POWER TO DISCIPLINE REMAINED WITHIN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, THESE ARGUMENTS WOULD BE ANSWERED. THE POLICE ALSO MAINTAIN THAT REVIEW BOARDS ARE UNNECESSARY AS CIVILIANS HAVE RECOURSE TO THE REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES THROUGH THE COURTS. BUT IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER CIVILIAN REDRESS OUTSIDE OF A REVIEW STRUCTURE WOULD OFFER AN ADEQUATE SUBSTITUTE TO CURBING POLICE ABUSES AND TO SATISFYING AGGRIEVED CITIZENS. REVIEW BOARDS ARE NECESSARY ONLY IN THOSE CITIES WHOSE COMPLAINT SYSTEM IS WIDELY DISTRUSTED. THE MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTION A BOARD COULD PLAY IN SUCH CITIES WOULD BE NOT THE REDRESS OF ALL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS. RATHER, IT WOULD BE TO ACHIEVE A GRADUAL RESTORATION OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE AS THE COMMUNITY BECAME CONVINCED THAT THE WRONGS OF THE POLICE WOULD NOT BE IGNORED. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE GIVEN POSITING AN OPTIMUM STRUCTURE FOR A REVIEW BOARD AND THE OMBUDSMAN SYSTEM IS DISCUSSED. THE PRESENT HANDLING OF COMPLAINTS IN LOS ANGELES IS THE FOCAL POINT OF THESE RECOMMENDATIONS.

0100048958999

EISENBERG, ULRICH. STRAFE UND FREIHEITSENTZIEHENDE MASSNAHME. (PENALTIES AND LIBERTY-DEPRIVING MEASURES). HAMBURG, KRIMINALISTIK VERLAG, 1967. (KRIMINOLOGISCHE SCHRIFTENREIHE: BAND 30) \$4.00

WEST GERMAN CRIMINAL LAW PROVIDES FOR TWO TYPES OF DISPOSITIONS ("DUAL SYSTEM") OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED AN OFFENSE: LEGAL PUNISHMENT FOR THOSE WHO ARE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR ACTS, AND MEASURES OF SECURITY AND TREATMENT FOR THOSE HELD NOT CRIMINALLY LIABLE. THE PRESENT STUDY IS AN ATTEMPT TO SHOW THE DISADVANTAGES OF, AND TO PROPOSE AN ALTERNATIVE TO, A SYSTEM WHICH ALLOWS SIMULTANEOUSLY SENTENCING AN OFFENDER TO A PENALTY AND TO A SECURITY MEASURE. PROPOSED IS A CRIMINAL LAW SYSTEM WHICH MAKES NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN A PENALTY AND A SECURITY MEASURE ("MONISTIC SYSTEM"). THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL DEFENSE MOVEMENT HAS SUPPORTED SUCH A SYSTEM.

0100048959999

HAGEDORN, ROBERT. A CROSS-CULTURAL ASSESSMENT OF OFFICIAL REACTIONS TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):381-393, 1967.

THE HYPOTHESIS THAT OFFENSE RATES ARE LOW WHEN FORMAL SANCTIONS OF DEVIANT ACTS ARE BOTH SEVERE AND UNIFORM WAS TESTED. A NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP WAS FOUND, HOWEVER, BETWEEN SEVERITY AND UNIFORMITY. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE CLASSICAL ARGUMENT CONCERNING SEVERITY AND UNIFORMITY AS IT APPLIES TO A SAMPLE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IS ACADEMIC; SANCTIONS ARE SELDOM BOTH SEVERE AND UNIFORM. THIS STUDY CONSIDERED THE NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEVERITY OF OFFENSE AND UNIFORMITY OF PUNISHMENT IN FOUR CITIES IN TWO CULTURES--THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO; DETERMINED WHETHER SUBGROUPS EXIST WHICH COULD BE USED TO TEST THE ORIGINAL HYPOTHESIS; AND OFFERED A PARTIAL EXPLANATION FOR THE NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP. JUVENILE COURT RECORDS FROM AUSTIN AND CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, AND SALTILLO AND MONTEREY, MEXICO, WERE ANALYZED. STATISTICAL PROCEDURES FOR MEASURING UNIFORMITY AND SEVERITY WERE DEVELOPED. A SUBSTANTIAL NEGATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEVERITY AND UNIFORMITY WAS OBSERVED IN THE FOUR CITIES. RECIDIVISM, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS DID NOT ACCOUNT FOR THE VARIATION IN EITHER DIRECTION OR MAGNITUDE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SEVERITY AND UNIFORMITY. THE NEGATIVE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN UNIFORMITY AND SEVERITY CAN BE UNDERSTOOD TO BE IN PART DUE TO: (1) OFFICIAL REACTIONS TO OFFENSES DEFINED AS BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS; AND (2) DIFFERENCES IN THE EXTENT TO WHICH AUTHORITIES EXPERIENCE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE VALUES OF TREATMENT VERSUS PUNISHMENT.

CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE
FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

0100048960999

MORSBACH, HELMUT, MORSBACH, GISELA. ATTITUDES TOWARD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(4):394-403, 1967.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS A LONG TRADITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE DISCUSSION ABOUT ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY. A REPORT OF THE PENAL AND PRISON REFORM COMMISSION IN 1947 CONCLUDED THAT PUBLIC OPINION IN SOUTH AFRICA AT THAT TIME WAS NOT READY FOR ANY CHANGE. THE PRESENT STUDY ATTEMPTED TO ASSESS AN ELITE SEGMENT OF PUBLIC OPINION--THAT OF THE WHITE AFRIKAANS- AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. A QUESTIONNAIRE CONSISTING OF 31 ITEMS DESIGNED TO TEST ATTITUDES TOWARD CAPITAL PUNISHMENT WAS DRAWN UP AND ADMINISTERED TO 31 AFRIKAANS-SPEAKING STUDENTS AND 160 ENGLISH-SPEAKING STUDENTS. OF THESE, 81 WERE ENROLLED IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS, 39 IN THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE, 20 IN THE FACULTY OF LAW, AND 20 IN THE FACULTY OF DIVINITY. FINDINGS REVEALED THAT THE AFRIKAANS-SPEAKING STUDENTS AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING LAW STUDENTS WERE LARGELY IN FAVOR OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT; THE ARTS AND SCIENCE STUDENTS OCCUPIED A NEUTRAL POSITION; AND THE DIVINITY STUDENTS WERE GENERALLY OPPOSED TO IT. ON THE BASIS OF THESE FINDINGS IT SEEMED UNLIKELY THAT ANY CHANGES WOULD BE MADE IN SOUTH AFRICAN CRIMINAL LAW.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
MITAKA, TOKYO, JAPAN

0100048961989

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1967 SENTENCING INSTITUTE FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES, SANTA BARBARA, MARCH, 1967. SAN FRANCISCO, 1967. 128 P.

THIS INSTITUTE WAS HELD TO PROMOTE GREATER UNIFORMITY OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURE AND TO IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. THE PROCEEDINGS INCLUDE PRESENTATIONS AND PANEL DISCUSSIONS ON FOUR CRIMINAL CASES WITH AN EMPHASIS ON THE DETERMINATION OF SENTENCING CRITERIA. ALSO INCLUDED ARE DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING THE NARCOTIC OFFENDER AND THE FEMALE CRIMINAL OFFENDER.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA COURTS
4200 STATE BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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WHITNOD, R.W. AS SOCIETY BECOMES MORE AFFLUENT, DELINQUENCY INCREASES. POLICE JOURNAL, 40(11):508-519, 1967

THE ASSOCIATION OF AFFLUENCE WITH CRIME, THE PROBLEMS FOR POLICE THAT APPEAR TO STEM FROM THIS ASSOCIATION, AND SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT ARE DISCUSSED. TWO IMPORTANT PROBLEMS ARE PRESENTED THAT ARE NOT RECEIVING THE ATTENTION THEY DESERVE: THE ABSENCE OF ANY OBJECTIVE MEASURE OF PRIORITY FOR POLICE MANPOWER ALLOCATION, AND THE LACK OF REAL COORDINATION BETWEEN THE OFFICIAL AGENCIES ENGAGED IN THE WAR AGAINST CRIME.

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STASTNY, V. VODACEK, L. OTAZKA UZTAHU SEBEVRAZD A SEBEVRAZEDNYCH POKUSU K CINNOSTI SLUNECHI. (ON THE RELATION OF SUICIDE AND SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS TO SOLAR ACTIVITY.) CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE, 63(5):307-313, 1967.

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF SUICIDES, ATTEMPTED AND CARRIED THROUGH, AND THE AMOUNT OF SOLAR SPOTS AND ERUPTIONS IS INVESTIGATED. SUICIDES AND SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS IN 1964 IN MORAVIA PROVIDED THE DATA. NO RELATION WAS FOUND TO EXIST. IT IS SUGGESTED, HOWEVER, THAT THIS QUESTION SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE STUDIED IN FUTURE YEARS AND THAT YEARS OF MINIMAL AND MAXIMAL SOLAR ACTIVITY SHOULD BE COMPARED.

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DOBROTKA, G. PARANOIDNA OBRANA AKO MOTIVACIA TRESTNEHO CINU. (PARANOID DEFENSE AS A MOTIVATION OF CRIME.) CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE, 63(5):318-324, 1967.

RESEARCH WAS DONE ON DELUSIONAL EXPERIENCING MOTIVATED BY PARANOIA. THE CASES STUDIED WERE THOSE OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE WITH PARANOID PSYCHOSES. IT WAS FOUND THAT SUCH EXPERIENCING ACTIVATES DEFENSIVE MECHANISMS IN THE PERSONALITY. THE PARANOID DEFENSE MAY BE EITHER STHENIC (AGGRESSIVE, PREVENTIVE) OR ASTHENIC. AN ASTHENIC REACTION MAY BECOME STHENIC. A "FICTIONAL" FORM OF PARANOID DEFENSE MAY ALSO OCCUR, IN WHICH STHENIC DEFENSE PRECAUTIONS ARE APPLIED IN AN ASTHENIC WAY. THESE PRECAUTIONS ARE IRRATIONAL AND ARE MOTIVATED BY MAGICAL IDEAS AND MEGALOMANIAC IDENTIFICATIONS. IF THESE RELIEVING CHILDLIKE MECHANISMS DO NOT RELEASE THE PARANOID ANXIETY AND AGGRESSIVENESS CAUSING THEM, A

PREVENTIVE ATTACK ON THE DELUSIONALLY IDENTIFIED PERSECUTOR MAY OCCUR. A PRE-PARANOID AMOTIONAL RELATION TO THIS PERSON DOES NOT INHIBIT THE AGGRESSIVENESS. THE POSSIBILITY OF A PREVENTIVE ATTACK ARISING FROM A PARANOID DEFENSE CANNOT BE PREDICTED.

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WOLF, BIRGITTA. VON DER STRAFE ZUR KONSEQUENZMASSNAHME. (FROM PUNISHMENTS TO MEASURES OF PROTECTION AND TREATMENT.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(11):572-575, 1967.

MANY COUNTRIES ARE GRADUALLY MOVING AWAY FROM CONCEPTS OF CRIMINAL LAW AND PUNISHMENT TOWARD ONES DIRECTED AT THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. PROTECTION AND TREATMENT WITHOUT CRUELTY, WITHOUT A VIOLATION OF HUMAN DIGNITY, WITHOUT DESTRUCTION OF THE OFFENDERS' FAMILY, AND WITHOUT UNNECESSARY HARSHNESS ARE SOUGHT. THE TREND IS TOWARD: RESTITUTION IN FREEDOM; HUMANE INSTITUTIONS FOR THOSE FROM WHOM THE PUBLIC MUST BE PROTECTED; TREATMENT OF PSYCHOPATHS ACCORDING TO THE DANISH MODEL; VISITS BY THE INMATE'S FAMILY, FURLONGHS, AND VACATIONS; AND THE RIGHT TO A HIGHER EDUCATION IN PRISON.

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ZIRPINS, WALTER. WIRTSCHAFTSKRIMINALITAT. (ECONOMIC CRIMINALITY.) KRIMINALISTIK, 21(11):576-579, 1967.

ECONOMIC CRIMINALITY REPRESENTS ALL NONVIOLENT OFFENSES COMMITTED THROUGH ILLEGAL EXPLOITATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND ABUSE OF THE TRUST ON WHICH THIS ACTIVITY IS BASED. THE FOLLOWING ARE SIX BASIC TYPES OF ECONOMIC CRIME: FRAUD, BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION, PRICE FIXING, TAX EVASION, FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY, AND USURY. THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF ALL ECONOMIC CRIMES IS THAT THEY APPEAR TO BE PART OF EVERYDAY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND ARE EXECUTED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO BE INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM THAT ACTIVITY TO OUTSIDERS AND TO THE VICTIM. ECONOMIC CRIME IS UNDERMINING SOCIETY'S TRUST IN LAW AND ORDER AS EACH NEW PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WHITE COLLAR CRIME FOSTERS SPECULATION ON THE TOTAL EXTENT OF SUCH CRIME.

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NAVARRU, AGUSTIN. EL DELITO ECONOMICO. (THE ECONOMIC OFFENSE.) CRIMINALIA, 33(9):428-486, 1967.

THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTION STATES (ARTICLE 28) THAT THE MEXICAN PENAL CODE MUST CONTAIN ARTICLES OUTLAWING INFRINGEMENTS ON ECONOMIC LIBERTY. ARTICLE 253 OF THE REVISED CODE (1954) PRESCRIBES NINE YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR ILLEGAL ACTS WHICH "GRAVELY AFFECT NATIONAL CONSUMPTION." IT OUTLAWES MONOPOLIES, HOARDING, OR UNAUTHORIZED EXPORTATION OF MATERIALS WHICH ARE OF THE GREATEST NECESSITY TO THE CONSUMING PUBLIC, COVERING A RANGE FROM CORN, BEANS, AND RICE TO STRUCTURAL STEEL. THE SECRETARY OF ECONOMICS MUST ADD THE FOLLOWING ITEMS TO THIS LIST: PAPER, INK, ATHLETIC AND RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES, AND AMUSEMENT AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. TRUSTS ARE SIMILARLY OUTLAWED, AS IS PRICE-FIXING AMONG VARIOUS CORPORATIONS. ARTICLE 387 ESTABLISHES MINIMUM WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS, AND OUTLAWES USURY AND INTEREST OF MORE THAN ONE PERCENT PER MONTH ON LOANS. MEXICAN ECONOMIC LAW IS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT BOTH THE INDIVIDUAL CONSUMER AND THE NATIONAL RESOURCES AND INTERESTS MUST BE PROTECTED BY LAW.

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SULLIVAN, CLYDE E. JOB DEVELOPMENT AND PLACEMENT OF THE EX-OFFENDER. IN: CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIAL RESTORATION OF OFFENDERS THROUGH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING. NOVEMBER 13-16, 1967. NEW YORK, WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER, 14 P.

THE AVERAGE OFFENDER ENTERING THE LABOR MARKET FROM JAIL OR PRISON FACES GREATER EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS THAN AN AVERAGE WORKER UNDERTAKING A CHANGE IN STATUS IN THE OCCUPATIONAL WORLD. YOUNG ADULTS ENTERING THE LABOR MARKET FROM JAIL ARE LIKELY TO BE DEPRIVED OF A CHOICE OF GOOD JOBS PRIMARILY BECAUSE THEY ARE NON-WHITE, POORLY EDUCATED, CULTURALLY IMPOVERISHED, AND DIFFERENT, AND SECONDARILY BECAUSE THEY HAVE CRIMINAL HISTORIES AND JAIL RECORDS. FAULT LIES WITH A PRISON SYSTEM WHICH, RATHER THAN CORRECT THESE SOCIAL HANDICAPS, REINSERTS HIM INTO THE COMMUNITY AFTER HE HAS "PAID" FOR HIS CRIME WITH A CERTAIN NUMBER OF DAYS OF HIS LIFE. THE RESTORATION OF YOUTH THROUGH TRAINING PROJECT (RYT) WAS AN EXPERIMENT DESIGNED TO TEST THE PROPOSITION THAT RECIDIVISM CAN BE REDUCED BY: (1) RAISING EMPLOYABILITY LEVELS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS LEAVING JAIL; (2) PLACING THEM IN WORK SITUATIONS WHERE EXISTING LABOR MARKET DEMANDS AND FUTURE GROWTH POTENTIAL LOWER THE RISK OF UNEMPLOYMENT; AND, (3) PROVIDING THEM WITH ACCESS TO SUPPORTIVE SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY THAT WOULD HELP THEM STAY AT WORK. JOB DEVELOPMENT PLAYS AN INTEGRAL ROLE IN THIS PROJECT BY STIMULATING AND MANAGING SOCIAL MOBILITY AND BY OPENING CHANNELS AND ELIMINATING BARRIERS TO TRANSITION. THE JOB DEVELOPER, OPERATING FROM A BASE IN CORRECTIONS, MUST DEVELOP SOUND WORKING RELATIONS WITH SOCIAL AGENCIES IN HIS COMMUNITY. HE MUST STUDY THE COMMUNITY TO DETERMINE WHO THE GATEKEEPERS OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ARE. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT HE KNOW THE EMPLOYERS AND THEIR SELECTION AND HIRING PROCEDURE, AND THAT HE LOOK FOR POSSIBLE WAYS TO MODIFY UNREASONABLE HIRING RESTRICTIONS. AT TIMES, PLACEMENT MAY BE EFFECTED THROUGH THE JOB DEVELOPER'S EFFORTS TO REDEFINE EXISTING JOB OPENINGS TO CONFORM TO THE APPLICANT'S QUALIFICATIONS.

SOCIAL RESTORATION RESEARCH CENTER
STATEN ISLAND MENTAL HEALTH SOCIETY
657 CASTLETON AVENUE
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK 10301

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WEINSTEIN, NOAH, GOODMAN, CORINNE W. THE SUPREME COURT AND THE JUVENILE COURT. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 13(4):481-487, 1967.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS 68-YEAR HISTORY, THE JUVENILE COURT HAS FELT THE IMPACT OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT THE EXACT EFFECT OF THE DECISIONS, BUT THEY WILL BE OF PRIME IMPORTANCE IN THEIR INFLUENCE ON JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURES. THE SUPREME COURT'S PRONOUNCEMENTS REQUIRE JUVENILE COURTS TO PROVIDE CHILDREN WITH THE ADEQUATE SERVICES NECESSARY TO THEIR REHABILITATION. FURTHER, THE COURTS MUST NOW ADOPT, FOLLOW, AND PUBLISH RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE. THE SUPREME COURT DID NOT INTEND IN ITS OPINIONS TO CONVERT THE JUVENILE COURT INTO A CRIMINAL COURT--AT LEAST NOT AT THIS TIME. BUT IT IS UP TO THE COMMUNITY TO PROVIDE THE JUVENILE COURT WITH FACILITIES AND SERVICES WHICH WILL ENABLE IT TO FUNCTION PROPERLY AS A JUVENILE COURT RATHER THAN AS A JUVENILE CRIMINAL COURT. (AUTH. ED.)

JUVENILE COURT
CLAYTON, MISSOURI

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MISNER, GORDON E. THE URBAN POLICE MISSION. ISSUES IN
CRIMINOLOGY, 3(1):35-46, 1967.

THE CHANGE IN THE CHARACTER OF THE URBAN POLICE MISSION IS EXAMINED. THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND IS PRESENTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESENT CONCEPTS ABOUT THE POLICE MISSION, AND NEW TECHNIQUES OF ANALYSIS ARE RELATED TO GOAL DEFINITION AND THE MEASUREMENT OF POLICE EFFECTIVENESS. ONE OF THE PROBLEMS DISCUSSED IS THE ASSUMPTION FREQUENTLY MADE BY BOTH THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC THAT THE POLICEMAN'S PRINCIPAL TASK IS TO CONTROL CRIME AND TO INVESTIGATE AND APPREHEND CRIMINALS. EXAMINATION OF A TYPICAL URBAN POLICE DEPARTMENT'S ACTIVITIES FOR A YEAR SHOW, HOWEVER, THAT MORE THAN 80 PERCENT OF THE FIELD OFFICER'S ON-CALL TIME IS SPENT IN NON-CRIMINAL MATTERS. ALSO, THERE EXISTS A VAGUENESS, GENERALITY, AND LACK OF PRECISION IN EFFORTS TO RELATE LEVELS OF POLICE SERVICE TO THE PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT. A SURVEY OF POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE LITERATURE REVEALS LITTLE CHANGE IN THE EVALUATION OF POLICE EFFECTIVENESS IN THE LAST 40 YEARS. MODELS OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF POLICE SERVICE SHOULD BE CREATED AND MEASUREMENT MADE OF POLICE PERFORMANCE AT THOSE LEVELS.

SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

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PFISTER, A. "ORDNUNGSBUSSEN" AUF DER STRASSE. (MINOR PENALTIES FOR THE BREACH OF PUBLIC ORDER.)
SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR STRAFRECHT, 83(3):286-309, 1967.

UNLIKE MOST WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, SWITZERLAND HAS NO UNIFORM PROVISIONS ABOUT THE PROSECUTION OF MINOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS. PROCEDURES USED IN DIFFERENT CANTONS ARE SLOW AND INEFFECTIVE. IN 1966, A GROUP OF EXPERTS COMMISSIONED BY THE FEDERAL JUSTICE AND POLICE DEPARTMENT ELABORATED A PROPOSAL OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE PROSECUTION OF MISDEMEANORS. POLICE ARE TO BE AUTHORIZED TO IMPOSE FINES, THOUGH THE OFFENDERS MAY ALTERNATELY DEMAND A COURT HEARING. THE PROPOSAL OPENS THE WAY FOR SIMPLIFYING THE PROCEDURE FOR THE PROSECUTION OF MINOR OFFENSES IN GENERAL. IN SUCH CASES, THE IMPOSITION OF PENAL SANCTIONS, EITHER BY POLICE OFFICERS OR BY COURTS, WOULD HAVE TO BE IMMEDIATE AND ANONYMOUS, AND WOULD DEPEND UPON THE CONSENT OF THE OFFENDER. THE REGULATIONS WOULD NOT APPLY TO MINORS. THE CANTONS WOULD NOT BE AUTHORIZED TO PROSECUTE OFFENDERS WHO HAVE ALREADY BEEN PENALIZED IN THIS MANNER BY FEDERAL LAW.

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NEW YORK STATE. CORRECTION DEPARTMENT. ANNUAL REPORT OF
DIVISION OF EDUCATION, 1965. ALBANY, 1967. 43 P., APP.

THIS DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION SERVES TWO PURPOSES: FIRST, IT IS PRESENTED FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION TO THOSE OUTSIDE THE DEPARTMENT WHO MAY BE INTERESTED IN THE PROGRAM. SECOND, IT IS TO PROVIDE

COLLATED INFORMATION TO THE EDUCATION STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT IN ORDER THAT THEY MIGHT EVALUATE THEIR OWN PROGRAM IN THE LIGHT OF THE TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL EDUCATIONAL PICTURE. DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS ARE GIVEN OF SPECIFIC METHODS OF INSTRUCTION, SUCH AS THE LAUBACH. CONTENTS: COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES; INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM; ACADEMIC PROGRAM; PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION; CELL STUDY AND CORRESPONDENCE; COLLEGE PROFICIENCY PROGRAM; VOCATIONAL EDUCATION; PHYSICAL EDUCATION; RECREATION; AUDIO-VISUAL; LIBRARY; INSERVICE TRAINING; EDUCATION STAFF; COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES; RECOMMENDATIONS.

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COMMUNITY SERVICE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. COMMITTEE ON YOUTH AND CORRECTION. THE FAMILY COURT AND OTHER COURTS IN NEW YORK CITY. A HANDBOOK OF JURISDICTION, ORGANIZATION, PROCEDURES AND POWERS. NEW YORK, 1967. \$1.00 67 P.

THIS HANDBOOK WAS PREPARED TO HELP PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORKERS IN DEALING WITH THE NEW FAMILY COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. IT DESCRIBES IN DETAIL THE JURISDICTION, ORGANIZATION, PROCEDURES, AND POWERS OF THAT COURT. CONTENTS: THE COURTS SERVING NEW YORK CITY; JURISDICTION OF THE FAMILY COURT; ORGANIZATION OF THE FAMILY COURT; PROCEDURES IN THE FAMILY COURT; DISPOSITIONS BY THE FAMILY COURT; GLOSSARY.

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TOME, THOMAS E. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN THE SOVIET UNION: A COMPARATIVE APPROACH. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LAW REVIEW, 115(8):1251-1274, 1967.

VIEWS IN TERMS OF MARXIST CONCEPTS OF CLASS STRUGGLE, LAW IN THE SOVIET UNION BECOMES A POLITICAL INSTRUMENT USED TO ACHIEVE THE COLLECTIVE GOALS OF THE DOMINANT CLASS. BECAUSE GREATER IMPORTANCE IS PLACED ON THE ECONOMIC GOALS OF SOCIETY THAN ON ETHICAL AND MORAL CONSIDERATIONS AGAINST VIOLATING THE LAW, AND BECAUSE LAW IS CONSIDERED AN INSTRUMENT IN THE HANDS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE, PARTY POLICY, AND NOT THE CONSTITUTION, IS SUPREME. THE JUDICIARY IS NOT TRULY INDEPENDENT. NEVERTHELESS, SOVIET CITIZENS DO ENJOY CONSIDERABLE PROTECTION OF THEIR RIGHTS, TO THE EXTENT THAT THE EXERCISE OF THESE RIGHTS DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH THE GOALS OF THE STATE OR THE DESIRES OF THE PARTY. MOST CASES DO NOT INVOLVE SUCH INTERFERENCE. THE SOVIET APPROACH HAS SOME POSITIVE ADVANTAGES OVER THE AMERICAN ONE. RELIANCE ON THE POWER OF THE STATE TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE COLLECTIVELY HAS RESULTED IN A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF ECONOMIC STABILITY FOR ALL; A HIGH DEGREE OF JOB SECURITY; FREELY AVAILABLE MEDICAL SERVICES; HIGHER EDUCATION FOR ALL QUALIFIED STUDENTS; AND INEXPENSIVE LEGAL SERVICES. OTHER BENEFITS INCLUDE: THE SOVIET PROCURACY'S RECEIPT AND INVESTIGATION OF INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS; THE EFFORT MADE TO INFORM CITIZENS ABOUT THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES; A SPEEDY COURT PROCEDURE; AND EQUAL TREATMENT FOR THE VARIOUS ETHNIC GROUPS AND FOR MEN AND WOMEN. HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH THE SOVIET CITIZEN RECEIVES ADEQUATE PROTECTION FROM FOREIGN ENEMIES, FROM CRIMINAL ELEMENTS IN SOCIETY, FROM ARBITRARY ACTIONS OF HIS FELLOW CITIZENS, AND FROM ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION, HE STANDS UNPROTECTED AGAINST THE OVERWHELMING POWER OF THE PARTY LEADERS. (AUTH.ED.)

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SEARCH OF MOTOR VEHICLES. FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, 36(8):7,9,19-22, 1967. 36(9):20-22, 25-27, 1967. 36(10):10, 11, 18-23, 1967. 36(11):19-25, 1967. 36(12):18-24, 1967.

IN THE CONCLUDING FIVE OF A SERIES OF 10 ARTICLES DEALING WITH POLICE PROCEDURE IN THE SEARCH OF MOTOR VEHICLES, PREVIOUS COURT CASES ARE CITED TO DELINEATE THE LEGAL SCOPE AND THE LIMITATIONS ON CONDUCTING SUCH SEARCHES. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE LAWFULNESS OF THE ARREST ON THE BASIS OF PROBABLE CAUSE. THE VALIDITY IS DISCUSSED OF EVIDENCE WHICH IS OBTAINED AS A RESULT OF SEARCHES MADE ROUTINELY, INCIDENTALLY, AND UNDER A PRETEXT. TECHNICAL ITEMS OF IMPORTANCE STRESSED ARE THE PROXIMITY OF THE VEHICLE IN QUESTION TO THE VICINITY OF THE ARREST AND THE CONTEMPORANEOUSNESS OF THE SEARCH WITH THE ARREST. ABANDONMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES IS VIEWED IN TERMS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT WHICH PROTECT THE PRIVACY OF PROPERTY AGAINST ARBITRARY INTRUSION BY OFFICERS OF THE STATE. POLICE PROCEDURE IN BORDER SEARCHES IS UNIQUE IN THAT A BORDER SEARCH IS NOT DEPENDENT UPON SHOWING PROBABLE CAUSE.

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DOMFELD, GLEN R. THE SHOPLIFTER. FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN, 36(12):2-5, 1967.

THE AMOUNT OF SHOPLIFTING FROM RETAIL STORES IS ASSUMING IMMENSE PROPORTIONS. CURRENT RETAIL THEFT IS ESTIMATED AT 2.5 BILLION DOLLARS AND IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THIS FIGURE WILL BE 4.5 BILLION FOR THE YEAR 1975. SHOPLIFTERS ARE UNLIKE ANY OTHER GROUP OF LAW VIOLATORS; THEY COVER A WIDE RANGE OF AGES AND REPRESENT EVERY WALK OF LIFE. THEY ARE GENERALLY PLACED IN CATEGORIES BY TYPE: THE PROFESSIONAL, THE NARCOTIC ADDICT, THE VAGRANT, THE KLEPTOMANIAC, THE AMATEUR, AND THE TEENAGE GANG MEMBER. THOUGH IT IS PREDICTED THAT CONTROLS ON SHOPLIFTING WILL IMPROVE, THESE SHOULD BE SUPPLEMENTED BY TRAINING FILMS, EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS, AND SEMINARS FOR RETAILERS; AND A PROGRAM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION TO ILLUSTRATE TO THE PUBLIC THE GRAVITY OF THE PROBLEM.

DAYTON COMPANY STORE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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MASSACHUSETTS. CORRECTION DEPARTMENT. AN EVALUATION OF A MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, BY FRANCIS J. CARNEY AND ESTELLE D. ROTTOME. BOSTON, 1967. 18 P., APP. (PUBLICATION NO. 803)

A STUDY WAS MADE TO EVALUATE EMPIRICALLY THE IMPACT OF THE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM AT THE MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT WALPOLE. TWO SAMPLES WERE INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS: ONE CONSISTED OF 115 INMATES WHO HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN A RELATIVELY LONG-TERM THERAPY RELATIONSHIP; THE OTHER WAS MADE UP OF 138 NON-THERAPY INMATES. A COMPARISON OF THE EXPECTED AND THE ACTUAL RECIDIVISM RATES OF THE THERAPY (RX) SAMPLE REVEALED THAT THE PSYCHOTHERAPY PROGRAM HAD A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON REDUCING RECIDIVISM. FURTHER, WHEN THE RX AND THE NON-RX RECIDIVISTS WERE COMPARED, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE RX RECIDIVISTS STAYED OUT IN THE COMMUNITY SIGNIFICANTLY LONGER BEFORE RE-INCARCERATION, AND, ALSO, THAT THEY TENDED TO BE RETURNED FOR LESS SERIOUS OFFENSES. FURTHER,

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THERAPY AND RECIDIVISM WAS INVESTIGATED WITH THE VARIABLES--TYPE OF INMATE, LENGTH OF TIME IN THERAPY, AND MODE OF THERAPY--CONTROLLED. THOSE WITH SHORTER RECORDS WERE THE BEST CANDIDATES FOR THERAPY. YOUNGER INMATES WITH LONGER RECORDS APPEARED TO BE THE LEAST APPROPRIATE CANDIDATES. DIFFERENT MODES OF PSYCHOTHERAPY DID NOT TEND TO BRING ABOUT ANY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE RECIDIVISM PATTERNS OF THESE TWO TYPES OF INMATES. THE DATA DID SUGGEST, HOWEVER, THAT GROUP THERAPY WAS MORE EFFECTIVE ON A LONG-TERM BASIS, WHILE INDIVIDUAL THERAPY TENDED TO BE MORE SUCCESSFUL FOR SHORT-TERM PATIENTS. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE FINDINGS WERE DISCUSSED, ESPECIALLY WITH REFERENCE TO THE DECISIONS OF THE CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE. ALSO, THE NEED FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ON THOSE WHO SEEMED TO BE LARGELY UNAFFECTED BY PSYCHOTHERAPY WAS EMPHASIZED. (AUTH. ED).

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ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND. SOCIAL SCIENCE SECTION. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN NEW ZEALAND, EDITED BY PETER J. BLIZARD. WELLINGTON, 1967. 96 P. \$2.00.

THE INCIDENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY HAS RISEN CONSIDERABLY IN NEW ZEALAND SINCE THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. THIS COLLECTION OF PAPERS PRESENTS RELEVANT FACTS ABOUT DELINQUENCY IN THAT COUNTRY. TOPICS COVERED ARE: THE DEFINITION OF A JUVENILE DELINQUENT; THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT, POLICE, AND THE COMMUNITY IN THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DELINQUENCY; AND CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE FIELD. CONTENTS: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN NEW ZEALAND: AN EDITORIAL INTRODUCTION, BY PETER J. BLIZARD; WHAT DO WE MEAN BY JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE FIELD OF INQUIRY, BY D. F. MACKENZIE; THE COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND THE FIGHT AGAINST DELINQUENCY, BY J. T. FERGUSON; THE ROLE OF THE NEW ZEALAND POLICE: PREVENTION, DETECTION AND PROSECUTION, BY B. L. BURROWS; CURRENT RESEARCH ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, BY S. W. SLATER; JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: WHAT CAN THE COMMUNITY DO, BY J. L. ROBSON.

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OHIO COMMITTEE ON DELINQUENCY AND CRIME. THE INITIAL IMPACT OF THE GAULT DECISION ON JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURE IN OHIO, BY WALTER W. RECKLESS AND WALTER C. RECKLESS. COLUMBUS, 1967. 14 P.

QUESTIONNAIRES ENTITLED "QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE IMPACT OF GAULT ON JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURE" WERE SENT TO THE JUVENILE COURTS IN OHIO IN SEPTEMBER 1967. OVERALL IT WAS FOUND THAT THERE HAS BEEN A MORE RIGOROUS APPLICATION OF PROCEDURAL SAFEGARDS BY THE JUVENILE COURTS IN OHIO SINCE THE GAULT DECISION. THIS HAS BEEN TRUE ESPECIALLY WITH REGARD TO PARTICULARS IN AFFIDAVITS, PROTECTION AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION, AND CONFRONTATION OF COMPLAINING WITNESSES. IT APPEARED, HOWEVER, THAT THE OHIO COURTS NEVER HAD AS FAR TO GO TOWARD COMPLYING WITH THESE STANDARDS AS DID THE GILA COUNTY COURT OF ARIZONA, THE HOME OF GAULT. BEARING DIRECTLY ON THIS POINT IS THE FACT THAT THE JUVENILE COURT LAW OF OHIO HAS FOR SOME TIME REQUIRED THAT SUMMONSES, WARRANTS AND OTHER WRITS BE ISSUED, AND HAS DEMANDDED THAT COPIES OF THE HEARING BE SENT TO THE PARENTS OR GUARDIANS. MORE RECENTLY, IT SPECIFIED THE RIGHT OF A CHILD TO BE REPRESENTED BY AN ATTORNEY. RECENTLY, THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF COMPLIANCE WITH GAULT IN OHIO HAS BEEN IN THE REALM OF THE ADVERSARY PROCEDURE. IT IS HERE THAT OHIO COURTS HAVE THE GREATEST

DISTANCE TO GO IN COMPLYING WITH GAULT.

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GLASER, DANIEL. INCENTIVES MOTIVATING PRISONER BEHAVIOR. PRISON JOURNAL, 47(1):12-20, 1967.

INCENTIVES WHICH SHAPE HUMAN BEHAVIOR MOST SIGNIFICANTLY ARE THE RESPONSES OF OTHER PERSONS AND THE EXPERIENCE OF SUCCESS IN PERFORMING CHALLENGING TASKS. THE TRADITIONAL PRISON PROVIDES SUCH INCENTIVES TO PRISONERS PRIMARILY IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN AN ORDERLY INSTITUTION. THE COLLABORATIVE MODEL OF PRISON OPERATION, THE OPPOSITE OF THE TRADITIONAL MODEL, FOCUSES ON COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AND CAN ACHIEVE AN EQUALLY ORDERLY INSTITUTION. MOST IMPORTANT, HOWEVER, IT MOTIVATES THE OFFENDER AND HELPS HIM TO ATTAIN SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN A NON-CRIMINAL POST-RELEASE LIFE.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, ILLINOIS

0100048981999

HELLER, MELVIN S. PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN THE USE OF PRISON INMATES FOR MEDICAL EXPERIMENTATION. PRISON JOURNAL, 47(1):21-38, 1967.

THE PRACTICE OF USING PRISON INMATES FOR MEDICAL EXPERIMENTATION IS CONSIDERED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE DIRECTOR OF AN INSTITUTION MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT THE INSTITUTIONAL SUITABILITY OF ANY PROPOSED RESEARCH PROGRAM INVOLVING MEDICAL EXPERIMENTATION, PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT, AND TESTING BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INSTITUTION'S RESEARCH REVIEW BOARD. FURTHER, THE BOARD SHOULD STIMULATE INSTITUTIONAL RECEPTIVITY NOT ONLY TO MEDICAL RESEARCH, BUT TO A VARIETY OF CORRECTIONS-RELATED STATISTICAL, OBSERVATIONAL, AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES IN SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, PENOLOGY, EDUCATION REHABILITATION, AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT. IN MEDICAL EXPERIMENTATION THE PRISON MUST BE TREATED AS MORE THAN A FACILITY AND ITS INMATES AS MORE THAN LABORATORY SUBJECTS. IF THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION AND ITS INMATES ARE REGARDED AS PARTNERS SHARING IN THE RESEARCH PROJECTS, MUCH GOOD CAN RESULT.

DIVISION OF FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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GORDON, JOHN J. THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC OFFENDER PROGRAM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. PRISON JOURNAL, 47(1):39-42, 1967.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC OFFENDER PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED EARLY IN 1967 IN A UNIT AT THE CAMP HILL STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. THE PROGRAM REPRESENTS A NEW MULTI-AGENCY APPROACH AND IS BEING IMPLEMENTED THROUGH THE COORDINATION OF THREE STATE AGENCIES: THE BUREAU OF CORRECTION, THE BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, AND THE BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. THE RATIONALE FOR THE PROGRAM IS THE IDEA THAT REVISION OF THE PRESENT PENAL SYSTEM FROM A PUNISHMENT AND SECURITY OPERATION TO A GUIDANCE, EDUCATIONAL, AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM WILL WORK TO REDUCE THE RECIDIVISM RATE. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE SERVICES OF THIS PROGRAM WILL EVENTUALLY REACH

PRISONERS THROUGHOUT STATE AND COUNTY SYSTEMS AND, IF SUCCESSFUL, WILL CONSTITUTE A MAJOR CORRECTIONAL BREAKTHROUGH IN THE COMMONWEALTH. ONE OF THE GAPS IN THE AVAILABLE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES MAY BE BRIDGED BY LINKING INSTITUTIONAL AND POST-RELEASE TRAINING PROGRAMS.

BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

0100048983999

KONIETZKO, KURT G. PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INSTITUTIONAL INCENTIVE SYSTEMS. PRISON JOURNAL, 47(1):43-58, 1967.

MAKING THERAPY EFFECTIVE IN A CORRECTIONAL SETTING IS NOT MERELY A MATTER OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMS. RATHER, IT IS A CASE OF RECONSTRUCTING THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. THE PROPOSED SYSTEM, BASED ON REALITY AND BEHAVIORAL THERAPY AND CYBERNETIC MODELS, WOULD REQUIRE A COMPLETE RESTRUCTURING OF TRADITIONAL PRISON PROGRAMS.

INSTITUTE FOR RATIONAL LIVING
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

0100048984999

FORT, WILLIAM S. GAULT-ADVERSITY OR OPPORTUNITY? JUDICATURE, 51(2):53-57, 1967.

AS A RESULT OF THE GAULT DECISION, AN OPPORTUNITY HAS ARISEN TO DEVELOP A NEW LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE JUVENILE COURT. THIS FRAMEWORK WOULD AFFORD DUE PROCESS AND FUNDAMENTAL FAIRNESS AND WOULD AT THE SAME TIME RETAIN THE VITAL OBJECTIVES AT THE HEART OF THE JUVENILE COURT -- THE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
EUGENE, OREGON

0100048985999

NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE COURTS. NEW YORK, NO DATE. 21 P.

THERE HAS BEEN AN EXTENSIVE ATTACK ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES. CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA, AND SEVERAL OTHER STATES ARE SEEKING TO HAVE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL. OVER 100 CASES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURTS OF THESE STATES ON BEHALF OF CONDEMNED MEN. THE PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND OF THESE CASES IS PRESENTED. THE LEGAL ISSUES AND EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE INVOLVED ARE DISCUSSED WITH RESPECT TO: RIGHT TO COUNSEL; SCRUPLED JURORS; ABSENCE OF STANDARDS; AND CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.

0100048986999

SHAH, SALEEM A. SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION. IN: CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIAL RESTORATION OF OFFENDERS THROUGH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING. NOVEMBER 13-16, 1967. NEW YORK, WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER, 1967. 18 P.

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION REFERS TO THE PROCESS WHEREBY PRINCIPLES DERIVED FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL LEARNING THEORY ARE APPLIED IN THE TREATMENT OF MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIORS. THE ULTIMATE SOCIAL CRITERIA TO BE USED IN EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS RELATE TO THE

PREPARATION THEY GIVE THE INDIVIDUAL FOR FUNCTIONING IN THE COMMUNITY AFTER RELEASE. IT IS THEREFORE ESSENTIAL THAT THE MODIFICATION OF BEHAVIOR ACHIEVED IN THE INSTITUTION BE GENERALIZED TO THE FREE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT. THE TASK FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS NOT ONLY TO REMOVE MAJOR BEHAVIORAL DEFICITS AND TO CORRECT DISTORTED PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR. THEY MUST ALSO STRENGTHEN THE NEW BEHAVIORS SO THAT THEY CAN BE MAINTAINED IN THE FACE OF DRASTIC CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT, WEAK AND UNCERTAIN REINFORCEMENT SCHEDULES, AND A NUMBER OF OTHER STRESSFUL AND DISRUPTIVE INFLUENCES FOUND IN THE COMMUNITY. A VARIETY OF BEHAVIORAL PRINCIPLES CAN BE USED IN STRENGTHENING THE NEWLY-LEARNED SKILLS GRADUALLY SO THAT THEY WILL PERSIST AND BECOME CAPABLE OF BEING MAINTAINED WITH MINIMAL ENVIRONMENTAL REINFORCEMENT. A VARIETY OF FACILITIES WHICH WILL CAREFULLY GRADUATE THE RELEASE PROCESS AND PROVIDE A WIDE RANGE OF FOLLOW-UP AND OTHER SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY ARE MOST ESSENTIAL TO GENERALIZING BEHAVIORAL CHANGES TO THE COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT.

CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
WASHINGTON, D.C.

0100048987999

LEIBERG, LEON G. THE USE OF NONPROFESSIONALS AND SERVICE VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONS. IN: CONFERENCE ON THE SOCIAL RESTORATION OF OFFENDERS THROUGH MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING, NOVEMBER 13-16, 1967. NEW YORK, WAKOFF RESEARCH CENTER, 1967. 14 P.

DUE TO THE GROWING SHORTAGES OF SKILLED AND QUALIFIED WORKERS IN AN EXPANDING AREA OF NEED, THE DEMAND FOR INDIGENOUS, NON-PROFESSIONAL WORKERS HAS INCREASED. CORRECTIONS, IN GENERAL, HAS BEEN CAUTIOUS OF USING THESE WORKERS FOR FEAR OF POSSIBLE PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THEIR LACK OF ACADEMIC TRAINING AND, ON OCCASION, THEIR POSSESSION OF POLICE RECORDS. NEVERTHELESS, RECENT EXPERIMENTS SUPPORTED BY FEDERAL FUNDS AND INTERESTED GROUPS IN NUMEROUS CITIES HAVE DEMONSTRATED THE DEDICATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SUCH VOLUNTEERS. ONE SUCH GROUP, COMPOSED OF VISTA'S EMPLOYED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, HAS ACHIEVED NOTABLE RESULTS WITH INMATES. BY PROVIDING A DIALOGUE RATHER THAN AN EMASCULATING MONOLOGUE, THE VOLUNTEERS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ADAPT THEIR APPROACH TO THE NEEDS AND DESIRES OF THE MEN, THEREBY ACHIEVING AN EFFECTIVENESS THAT FORMAL, IMPERSONAL, INSTITUTIONALIZED PROGRAMS HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO ATTAIN.

0100048988999

WORMSER-MIGOT, OLGA. LES PHASES DU PRE-GENOCIDE NAZI (1933-1940). (STAGES OF NAZI PREGENOCIDE.) ETUDES INTERNATIONALES DE PSYCHO-SOCIOLOGIE CRIMINELLE, NO VOL. (11-12-13):3-7, 1967.

THE PRECONDITIONS FOR NAZI GENOCIDE IN GERMANY (INCLUDING ANTI-SEMITISM AND THE SUSPENSION OF NORMAL JUSTICE) WERE SLOWLY CREATED BY A FEW UNSTABLE MEN IN A COUNTRY SUFFERING FROM SEVERE ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS. THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT WAS FEAR: THE GERMAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES WERE THE FIRST VICTIMS OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS. THOSE WHO HAD EXPERIENCE IN THE CAMPS WERE AFRAID TO SPEAK OUT; THOSE WHO HEARD OF THEM REFUSED TO BELIEVE. INSTEAD, PEOPLE WERE MADE TO BELIEVE THAT EACH CAMP INMATE HAD

DONE SOMETHING UNLAWFUL; WHEN HE DIED HIS DEATH WAS
CAREFULLY MADE TO APPEAR TO BE DUE TO NATURAL CAUSES.
PEOPLE BELIEVED THAT NOT THEY BUT OTHERS WOULD BE MADE
VICTIMS AND WERE MORE CONCERNED WITH EVENTS IN SPAIN THAN
WITH THOSE IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

CURRENT PROJECTS

0100048835999

JAMES L. PUGH. DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, JEFFERSON STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE. OTHER PERSONNEL: KENNETH N. JENSEN; ROBERT B. JOHNSON. INSTITUTIONS: JEFFERSON STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE; BOARD OF EDUCATION, STATE OF ALABAMA; OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1966. CONTINUING.

A TWO-YEAR COLLEGE LEVEL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IS BEING OFFERED FOR THE BENEFIT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN A CAREER IN POLICE WORK OR IN SUCH RELATED FIELDS AS CORRECTION AND REHABILITATION. THE ASSOCIATE IN APPLIED SCIENCE DEGREE WILL BE AWARDED TO THE STUDENT WHO SATISFACTORILY COMPLETES THIS COURSE.

HEAD

DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
JEFFERSON STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35215

0100048836999

PROFESSOR FRANK J. REMINGTON. THE CONSEQUENCES OF DELAY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE--A STUDY FROM ARREST TO SENTENCING. OTHER PERSONNEL: LEIGHTON LEIGHTY. INSTITUTIONS: CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION LAW FELLOWSHIP; UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL. DATES: BEGAN FALL 1967. CONTINUING.

THREE AIMS MOTIVATED THIS PROJECT: (1) TO ANALYZE THE IMPACT OF DELAY ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; (2) TO OBSERVE POLICE, DEFENSE AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, JUDGES, AND PROBATION OFFICERS IN ACTION IN SEVERAL MAJOR CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES; (3) FROM THESE OBSERVATIONS, TO DRAW CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING THE RESPONSE EACH OF THE OBSERVED PARTICIPANTS IN THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM HAD TO THIS DELAY. THE OTHER MAJOR AREAS OF INVESTIGATION ARE: THE RELATIONSHIP OF DELAY TO THE BAIL SYSTEM; THE ETHICAL DILEMMA OF THE DEFENSE COUNSEL; AND THE POSSIBLE WAYS TO IMPROVE THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706

0100048837999

A. D. MACKEY. TEAM TEACHING PROJECT, ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE, BRAMPTON. INSTITUTIONS: ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION APRIL 1967.

THE BASIC ACADEMIC PROGRAM AT THE ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE AT BRAMPTON IS COMPOSED OF CORE SUBJECTS (MATHEMATICS, ENGLISH, HISTORY). CURRICULUM VARIETY WAS INTRODUCED TO ENRICH THIS PROGRAM. THE PROJECT GAVE HALF THE POPULATION AT A TIME A TEAM TEACHING EXPERIENCE. INSTRUCTION WAS GIVEN IN LARGE AND SMALL GROUPS AND IN INDIVIDUAL STUDY SESSIONS. TEN COURSES WERE OFFERED OVER A 10-WEEK PERIOD. EXAMPLES OF COURSES ARE: DRIVER EDUCATION, GETTING A JOB, INSURANCE, ART, DRAMA, AND MUSIC. STUDENT RESPONSE WAS FAVORABLE. THE WORK IS BEING CONTINUED.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS
434 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

0100048838999

CRAIG W. CHRISTENSEN. NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION IN
LAW AND POVERTY. OTHER PERSONNEL: THOMAS D. BUCKLEY;
EDWARD P. MCGUIRE; MARTIN L. NATHAN. INSTITUTIONS:
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION IN LAW AND POVERTY,
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. DATES:
BEGAN JUNE 26, 1967. CONTINUING.

A STANDARD OF QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE IS NEEDED IN LEGAL
SERVICE FOR THE POOR. THIS PROJECT AIMS TO DEVELOP A
MEANINGFUL AND RELEVANT PROGRAM OF LEGAL EDUCATION TO
ASSIST ATTORNEYS IN PROVIDING QUALITY REPRESENTATION FOR
INDIGENT CLIENTS. DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PROGRAM,
TO BEGIN IN JANUARY 1968, 12 REGIONAL TRAINING
CONFERENCES DEALING WITH CONSUMER AND WELFARE LAW WILL BE
CONDUCTED FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL LEGAL SERVICES ATTORNEYS
IN THE AREA OF EACH CONFERENCE. THE CONFERENCES AND THE
INSTITUTE'S PUBLICATIONS WILL REVIEW THE BASIC LAW
CONTROLLING TYPICAL PROBLEMS OF INDIGENT CLIENTS, POINT
UP SIGNIFICANT VARIATIONS IN LOCAL LAW, AND EXPLORE THOSE
AREAS WHICH APPEAR "RIPE" FOR INNOVATIVE EFFORT.
NATIONAL TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPING BODY OF POVERTY LAW
WILL BE EXPLAINED, AND LOCAL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE
SEPARATE JURISDICTIONS SERVED BY LEGAL SERVICES ATTORNEYS
WILL BE EMPHASIZED. CASE STUDIES DRAWN FROM PRACTICE,
WITH FORM PLEADINGS, FORM LETTERS, AND TACTICAL AND
PROCEDURAL INFORMATION WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE. EACH
CONFERENCE WILL USE A MIXED FORMAT OF LECTURES, PANELS,
DEMONSTRATIONS, AND WORKSHOPS AND WILL, WHENEVER POSSIBLE,
BE CONDUCTED ON LAW SCHOOL CAMPUSES LOCATED CENTRALLY
WITHIN EACH CONFERENCE AREA. EXTENSIVE USE WILL BE MADE
OF CONSULTANTS, AS CONFERENCE FACULTY MEMBERS, IN
SELECTING AND DESIGNING OF CONFERENCE CURRICULUM, AND IN
DRAFTING, EDITING, AND LOCALIZING THE INSTITUTE'S
PROJECTED HANDBOOK OF POVERTY LAW MATERIALS. PLANS
BEYOND THE FIRST YEAR CALL FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF
THIS PROGRAM OF CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION IN SUCH AREAS
AS HOUSING AND THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILES. CONSIDERATION
WILL ALSO BE GIVEN TO THE PREPARATION OF TRAINING IN
TRIAL TECHNIQUE, APPELATE ADVOCACY, FEDERAL PROCEDURE,
AND OTHER TOPICS. FINALLY, A SPECIALIZED EDUCATIONAL
PROJECT WILL BE DEVELOPED. THIS WILL DEAL WITH ONE OR
MORE OF THE SOPHISTICATED TECHNIQUES ALREADY BEING USED
BY LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAMS IN SOME PARTS OF THE COUNTRY
TO MAXIMIZE THE IMPACT UPON THE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH THEY
SERVE. PUBLICATIONS: NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION
IN LAW AND POVERTY. A PROGRAM OF CONTINUING EDUCATION
FOR LEGAL SERVICES ATTORNEYS. (CHICAGO). (1967). 7P.

DIRECTOR
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION IN LAW AND POVERTY
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
166 EAST SUPERIOR STREET
SUITE 300
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611

0100048839999

PROFESSOR ALBERT MORRIS. THE COMPARATIVE OPINIONS OF
COMMISSIONERS, WARDENS, PRISON PSYCHOLOGISTS AND
CHAPLAINS ON CONDITIONS AND TRENDS IN CORRECTIONAL
SYSTEMS: A NATIONAL OPINION POLL. INSTITUTIONS:

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION (FORMERLY UNITED PRISON ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS), BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. DATES: BEGAN AUGUST 1966. CONTINUING.

A SELF-CODING QUESTIONNAIRE CONSISTING OF 80 QUESTIONS ON A WIDE RANGE OF MATTERS WAS SENT TO ALL COMMISSIONERS OF CORRECTION, WARDENS, MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL CHAPLAINS ASSOCIATION, AND MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS. TOPICS INCLUDED WERE RELATED TO PRESENT CONDITIONS, PROGRAMS, RELATIONSHIPS, AND TRENDS IN CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS, AND THE TREATMENT OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS. A 70 PERCENT USABLE RETURN PROVIDED REPLIES FROM 366 RESPONDENTS. CROSS-TABULATIONS ON THE BASIS OF: THE POSITION OF THE RESPONDENT; HIS NUMBER OF YEARS OF EXPERIENCE; HIS GEOGRAPHICAL REGION; AND THE SIZE OF STATE PRISON POPULATION ARE BEING MADE. DATA ON THE FIRST 29 QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ANALYZED AND THE RESULTS ARE PUBLISHED. PUBLICATION OF THE REMAINING DATA IS SCHEDULED FOR MID-1968. PUBLICATIONS: MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. WHAT DO CORRECTIONAL STAFFS THINK ABOUT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS? CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH NO. 17, NOVEMBER 1967.

0100046840999

PROFESSOR SIMON ROTTENBERG. COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS. INSTITUTIONS: DUKE UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA; AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; FORD FOUNDATION, NEW YORK, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1970.

ANALYTIC STUDY IS BEING UNDERTAKEN OF THE APPLICATION OF COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS TO POLICY AND PROGRAM PLANNING IN CRIMINAL LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION. THE FOCUS IS ON METROPOLITAN AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
DUKE UNIVERSITY
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

0100048841999

WILLIAM B. ELDRIDGE. CHRONIC PUBLIC INEBRIATES. INSTITUTIONS: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION MARCH 1970.

AN EXAMINATION IS TO BE MADE OF THE PROBLEMS IN CRIMINAL LAW CONTROL OF PUBLIC INEBRIATION. PARTICULAR EMPHASIS IS BEING PUT ON THE IMPACT ON POLICE AND THE COURTS WHICH RESULTS FROM UNDERTAKING THE RESPONSIBILITIES INVOLVED. HYPOTHESIS, METHOD, LOCATION, AND OTHER FACTORS HAVE NOT YET BEEN WORKED OUT.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION
1155 EAST 60TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

0100048842999

DONALD M. MCINTYRE, JR. THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE. INSTITUTIONS: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; FORD FOUNDATION, NEW YORK, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1967. CONTINUING.

THIS IS A BROAD STUDY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF PROSECUTING OFFICIALS IN THEIR RELATIONSHIPS WITH POLICE, COURTS,

CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL, AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS. IT CONSIDERS THE EXTENT TO WHICH THESE OFFICIALS DO, OR SHOULD, COORDINATE THE SEVERAL AGENCIES WITHIN THE CRIMINAL LAW SYSTEM.

RESEARCH SUPERVISOR
AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION
1155 EAST 60TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

0100048843999

PROFESSOR SIMON DINITZ. SELF REPORTING AS A PROGNOSTIC INDICATOR IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. OTHER PERSONNEL: WALTER C. RECKLESS; SAMUEL A. KRAMER. INSTITUTIONS: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD DECEMBER 1967. CONTINUING.

THIS PROJECT INVOLVES COURT WORKERS' ADMINISTRATION OF A SELF-REPORTING INSTRUMENT TO NEW ADMISSIONS AT THE POINT OF INITIAL JUVENILE COURT CONTACT. THIS INSTRUMENT IS BEING ADMINISTERED TO 200 CONSECUTIVE MALE ADOLESCENTS IN THE WASHINGTON, D. C. JUVENILE COURT WHO HAVE BEEN HELD FOR ADJUDICATION. THE RESPONSES OF THE YOUTHS ARE TO BE FACTOR ANALYZED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE CLUSTERS OF BEHAVIORS EFFECTING PAST INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY WHICH WILL BE PREDICTIVE OF CASE OUTCOME. THE ACTUAL DISPOSITION OF THE CASE AND THE PROJECTED EVALUATION OF IT MADE BY THE COURT WORKER WILL BE USED AS THE CRITERIA.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
1775 SOUTH COLLEGE ROAD
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43210

0100048844999

PROFESSOR SIMON DINITZ. SELF REPORTING OF ADULT PRISONERS. OTHER PERSONNEL: A. D. MYLONAS; WALTER C. RECKLESS. INSTITUTIONS: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD DECEMBER 1967. CONTINUING.

THIS STUDY ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE PRISONERS' PAST INVOLVEMENTS IN DELINQUENCY AND CRIME IN A MORE EFFECTIVE WAY THAN BY CONSULTING ARREST, COURT, AND PRISON INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THEIR CASE FOLDERS. A SELF-REPORTING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED AND IS NOW BEING ADMINISTERED TO SAMPLES OF NEWLY ADMITTED PRISONERS IN CANADA AND IN SELECTED PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
1775 SOUTH COLLEGE ROAD
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43210

0100048845999

PROFESSOR SIMON DINITZ. A CROSS CULTURAL STUDY OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS LAW. OTHER PERSONNEL: WALTER C. RECKLESS; A. D. MYLONAS; S. T. CHO; J. TORO-CALDER; JOY MOTT; FRANCO FERRACUTI; N. A. JEPSON. INSTITUTIONS: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD DECEMBER 1967. CONTINUING.

A SCHEDULE MEASURING ATTITUDES TOWARDS LAW, LEGAL INSTITUTIONS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS HAS BEEN

ADMINISTERED TO SAMPLES OF PRISONERS, PROBATIONERS, COMMON LABORERS, PRISON GUARDS, AND POLICE OFFICERS IN OHIO, ONTARIO, QUEBEC, PUERTO RICO, ENGLAND, ITALY, GREECE, WEST PAKISTAN, AND SOUTH KOREA. MOST OF THE SCHEDULES HAVE BEEN COMPUTER-ANALYZED. THIS IS ONE OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, AND REPORTS ON IT ARE CURRENTLY BEING PREPARED, USING THE SAME INSTRUMENT. RESULTS INDICATE A GRADIENT DIFFERENCE IN ATTITUDE FOR THE VARIOUS GROUPS. PRISONERS ARE ALWAYS THE MOST UNFAVORABLE IN THEIR ATTITUDES, BUT COMPARABLE SAMPLES IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES VARY WIDELY IN THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS LAW.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
1775 SOUTH COLLEGE ROAD
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43210

0100048846999

PROFESSOR SIMON DINITZ. THE SOCIAL AND BIOMEDICAL BASES OF SOCIOPATHY. OTHER PERSONNEL: LOUIS LINDNER; HAROLD GOLDMAN; HARRY ALLEN. INSTITUTIONS: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD DECEMBER 1967. CONTINUING.

VARIOUS INVESTIGATORS INDICATE THAT BETWEEN ONE AND THREE PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IS SOCIOPATHIC--THAT IS, COMPOSED OF "CHRONICALLY ANTISOCIAL INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE ALWAYS IN TROUBLE, PROFITING NEITHER FROM EXPERIENCE NOR PUNISHMENT AND MAINTAINING NO REAL LOYALTIES TO ANY PERSON, GROUP, OR CODE." TO DATE LITTLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN DIAGNOSIS OR THERAPY. RECENT STUDIES, HOWEVER, SUGGEST THE PRESENCE OF AN ORGANIC DEFECT IN THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEMS OF SOCIOPATHS. IF THESE FINDINGS CAN BE CONFIRMED AND EXTENDED, SOCIOPATHY WILL BE PLACED ON A PHYSIOLOGIC BASIS, THEREBY MAKING THE DISEASE MORE ACCESSIBLE TO EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND CHEMOTHERAPY. A THREE-STAGE INVESTIGATION OF THIS POSSIBILITY IS PROPOSED. THE FIRST STAGE WILL DEVELOP AND TEST TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS FOR DETERMINING THE EXTENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIOPATHS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS. THE SECOND STAGE WILL ATTEMPT TO CONFIRM THE ORGANIC DEFECTS ALLUDED TO ABOVE. SHOULD THE FIRST AND SECOND STAGES SUCCEED IN REPRODUCING THE RESULTS IN THE LITERATURE, A THIRD STAGE WOULD FOLLOW. IN ORDER TO ELUCIDATE THE EFFECTS OF SUCH FACTORS AS SEX, AGE, DIET, AND AGGRESSIVENESS UPON THE SYNDROME AND ITS ORGANIC CONCOMITANTS VARIOUS POPULATIONS AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS WOULD BE EXAMINED AND COMPARED. THE PROJECT MAY PROVIDE: (1) A SIMPLE LABORATORY DIAGNOSTIC TEST FOR SOCIOPATHY; (2) AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE ETIOLOGY OF SOCIOPATHY; (3) AN EFFECTIVE ORGANIC THERAPY FOR SOCIOPATHY; (4) INSIGHTS INTO OTHER PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS; (5) AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIOPATHY. THIS PROJECT IS NOW NEARLY COMPLETE. OVER 200 CONSECUTIVE ADMISSIONS TO THE OHIO PENITENTIARY HAVE BEEN TESTED AND PRELIMINARY DATA ARE AVAILABLE ON THEIR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND SOCIOPATHY SCALE SCORES (CLECKLEY, LYKKEN, MMPI (PD-PT), CRIMINALITY LEVEL INDEX, AND THE SROLE ANOMIE SCALE). CLOSE TO 40 SOCIOPATHS AND THEIR CONTROLS HAVE ALSO BEEN SUBJECTED TO PLACEBO AND EPINEPHRINE TESTING, AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THIS PHASE ARE ALSO AVAILABLE.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
1775 SOUTH COLLEGE ROAD
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43210

0100048847999

PROFESSOR FRANK J. REMINGTON. PROBLEMS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING: THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY GUIDELINES FOR POLICE OFFICERS. OTHER PERSONNEL: FRANK V. VANDALL. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, LAW SCHOOL. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1967. CONTINUING.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY STATEMENTS WHICH DEAL WITH THE DISCRETIONARY AREAS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IS TO BE STUDIED. INITIAL ATTENTION IS BEING DIRECTED TOWARD DEVELOPING POLICY STATEMENTS FOR POLICE HANDLING OF DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES, THE "MOVE-ON" ORDER, AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS. TENTATIVE STATEMENTS ARE BEING PRESENTED IN POLICE TRAINING PROGRAMS IN THE FORM OF AN EXPERIMENTAL TRAINING MANUAL. THE PROJECT IS ESPECIALLY INTENDED FOR USE BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS THROUGHOUT WISCONSIN.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
LAW SCHOOL
MADISON, WISCONSIN

0100048848999

RUTH C. WEDDEN. LISTEN TO CHILDREN. OTHER PERSONNEL: DR. RICHARD P. EMERSON; DR. ERWIN STASEK; DR. ALEXANDER VAN WEST; DR. HERB BAKIAN. INSTITUTIONS: DADE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES, DADE COUNTY YOUTH HALL, MIAMI, FLORIDA. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1965. CONTINUING.

TRAINING AND CONTINUING SUPERVISION ARE BEING PROVIDED FOR VOLUNTEERS FROM PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS WHO ARE SERVING AS RELATIONSHIP ASSISTANTS IN RESIDENTIAL SETTINGS FOR CHILDREN IN DADE COUNTY. BASED ON THE PREVIOUS SUCCESS ATTAINED BY SUCH ASSISTANCE FROM VOLUNTEERS OF THE NATIONAL AIRLINE STEWARDESS ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, THE PROGRAM WILL BE EXTENDED TO INCLUDE THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE DADE COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES: YOUTH HALL, THE PARKWAY CHILDREN'S CENTER AND THE DADE COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME AT KENDALL. AT THE PRESENT WRITING MORE THAN 50 SELECTED VOLUNTEERS ARE INVOLVED IN A 90-DAY CLINICAL TRAINING PROGRAM. FOLLOWING THIS PROGRAM, VOLUNTEERS WILL BE ASSIGNED TO INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN IN DETENTION. THE ROLE OF THE VOLUNTEER "LISTENER" WILL BE THAT OF A FRIENDLY AND INTERESTED PERSON, WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL SKILLS, ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY, OR BACKGROUND CASE INFORMATION. THE RELATIONSHIP WITH EACH CHILD WILL BE BASED ON A NONDIRECTIONAL TECHNIQUE. THE TRAINING OF NEW VOLUNTEERS WILL INCLUDE INFORMATION ON: THE OPERATIONS OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE YOUTH SERVICES FACILITIES; NORMAL CHILD DEVELOPMENT AS RELATED TO THE DYNAMICS AND REALITY ASPECTS OF DELINQUENCY AND DEPENDENCY; THE FACTORS INVOLVED IN A NONDIRECTIONAL SUPPORTIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A CHILD AND A NONPROFESSIONAL ADULT; AND TECHNIQUES OF NONDIRECTIONAL COMMUNICATION IN THE SUPPORTIVE RELATIONSHIP. AFTER BEING GIVEN A CASE ASSIGNMENT, EACH VOLUNTEER WILL PARTICIPATE IN AN ONGOING SUPERVISORY GROUP SEMINAR FOR THAT FACILITY, DESIGNED TO AID THE VOLUNTEER IN UNDERSTANDING THE FEELINGS AND NEEDS OF THE CHILD; PROTECT BOTH "LISTENER" AND CHILD FROM RELATIONSHIP ANXIETIES AND ACTING-OUT; NEUTRALIZE MANIPULATION; COUNTERACT STAFF ANXIETIES; AND SUPPORT POSITIVE GOALS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES COORDINATOR
DADE COUNTY YOUTH HALL
8800 N.W. 28TH STREET
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33127

0100048849999

ROBERT LANSING. DEVELOPMENT OF A TWO-YEAR PROGRAM IN POLICE SCIENCE. OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES STINCHCOMB. INSTITUTIONS: HONOLULU COMMUNITY COLLEGE; UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM; U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 1968.

THE PROJECT IS AIMED AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TWO-YEAR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN POLICE SCIENCE. THE PROGRAM WILL BE OFFERED ON A STATEWIDE BASIS THROUGH A SYSTEM OF FIVE PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES IN HAWAII. IT IS THE FIRST SUCH PROGRAM TO BE OFFERED IN THE STATE.

PROGRAM COORDINATOR
HONOLULU COMMUNITY COLLEGE
874 DILLINGHAM BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817

0100048850999

EDWARD P. SEDIO. IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM. OTHER PERSONNEL: DR. GISELA KONOPKA; DR. CARL MALMQUIST. INSTITUTIONS: COUNTY HOME SCHOOL, MINNETONKA, MINNESOTA; DEPARTMENT OF COURT SERVICES, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA; PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNEAPOLIS. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 11, 1967. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 29, 1967.

AN IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED AND CONDUCTED FOR NEWLY EMPLOYED WOMEN STAFF IN A NEWLY ESTABLISHED GIRLS' COTTAGE AT THE COUNTY HOME SCHOOL, MINNETONKA, MINNESOTA. THE PROGRAM, WHICH WAS CONDUCTED SEPTEMBER 11-29, 1967, CONSISTED OF TOURS, OBSERVATION OF PERSONNEL, LECTURES, DISCUSSIONS, AND THE PRESENTATION OF PAPERS BY THE TRAINEE PARTICIPANTS. THE TRAINING PROGRAM WAS CONSISTENT WITH THE GOALS AND TREATMENT METHODS OF THE INSTITUTION, WHICH STRESS THE BASIC PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL WORK AND EMPHASIZE THE TEAM APPROACH AS THE INSTRUMENT FOR TREATMENT. THE PROGRAM WAS RELATIVELY SUCCESSFUL, AS IT WAS BOTH PRACTICABLE AND BENEFICIAL TO THE PARTICIPANTS INVOLVED. FUTURE TRAINING PROGRAMS, HOWEVER, WILL MAKE LESS USE OF OUTSIDE PERSONNEL AND WILL STRESS INSTEAD ON-THE-JOB TRAINING IN WHICH THE NEW STAFF WILL WORK IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE STAFF ALREADY IN THE FIRST GIRLS' COTTAGE.

SUPERINTENDENT
COUNTY HOME SCHOOL
BOX 1028
MINNETONKA, MINNESOTA 55343

0100048851999

RICHARD L. BRAUN. A NATIONWIDE EFFORT TO REDUCE AUTOMOBILE THEFT. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, CRIMINAL DIVISION. DATES: BEGAN MARCH 1, 1967. CONTINUING.

ON MARCH 1, 1967, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOUNCED A NATIONWIDE EFFORT TO REDUCE AUTOMOBILE THEFT, FORMALLY KNOWN AS THE NATIONAL AUTO THEFT PREVENTION CAMPAIGN. THE CRIMINAL DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SERVES AS COORDINATOR. THE ADVERTISING COUNCIL OF AMERICA IS CONDUCTING A RECIPROCAL CAMPAIGN. EIGHTY PERCENT OF CARS STOLEN LAST YEAR WERE LEFT UNLOCKED BY THEIR OPERATORS; 42 PERCENT WERE LEFT WITH THE KEYS IN THE IGNITION. THEREFORE, THE GIST OF

THE CAMPAIGN IS TO PERSUADE CITIZENS, BY PUBLIC INFORMATION MEANS, TO REMOVE THE KEYS FROM THEIR VEHICLES, AND TO LOCK THEM BEFORE LEAVING. A SECOND, AND EQUALLY IMPORTANT THRUST, IS THE ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES REGULATING UNATTENDED MOTOR VEHICLES. AUTO THEFT PREVENTION CAMPAIGNS HAVE BEEN INITIATED IN ALMOST 300 CITIES AND TWO MILLION PIECES OF CAMPAIGN MATERIALS HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO THE VOLUNTEERS SPONSORING THESE CAMPAIGNS. THE INCIDENCE OF AUTO THEFT HAS BEEN REDUCED IN MANY OF THESE CITIES. THE CAMPAIGN WILL REMAIN IN FORCE AS A REMINDER TO THE PUBLIC OF THE GRAVITY OF THE PROBLEM.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CRIMINAL DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530

0100048852999

HOWARD BUSSE, YOUTH ADVENTURES, INC. OTHER PERSONNEL:
GARY FAVER; KEN VANDENHOEK; JACK MATHEWS; ROBERT SCOTT.
INSTITUTIONS: YOUTH ADVENTURES, INC. DATES: BEGAN
1962. CONTINUING.

YOUTH ADVENTURES IS AN AUTONOMOUS NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION INCORPORATED TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES TO COMBAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN OREGON. ITS RESIDENTIAL CARE CENTER PROVIDES A GROUP LIVING SITUATION WITHIN A THERAPEUTIC FAMILY STRUCTURE FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED AND DELINQUENT BOYS 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAVE BEEN REMANDED TO THE ORGANIZATION BY COUNTY COURTS IN OREGON. PRIMARY EMPHASIS IS ON DEVELOPING HEALTHY AND MEANINGFUL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN STAFF AND REFERRED YOUNGSTERS. AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO ESTABLISH A SENSE OF UNITY WITHIN THE COMPLEX. ATTITUDE RECONSTRUCTION AND CHANGE OF THE BOYS' POOR SELF CONCEPTS ARE PRINCIPAL GOALS. PSYCHODRAMA IS USED TO TRAIN VOLUNTEER COUNSELORS IN A SHORT TIME PERIOD. IT HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF RELAYING INFORMATION, MODIFYING ATTITUDES, AND CREATING SELF-AWARENESS. YOUTH ADVENTURES HAS PROVIDED CAMPING EXPERIENCES FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED MALE AND FEMALE ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS FROM THE TWO STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS IN OREGON SINCE 1962. TEENAGERS FROM AN INSTITUTION FOR DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT YOUTH ARE ALSO INCLUDED. MORE THAN 500 DELINQUENTS HAVE BEEN GIVEN EXPENSE-PAID WEEK-LONG CAMPING EXPERIENCES THROUGH THIS PROJECT. PUBLICATIONS: KOLE, DELBERT, TRAIL CAMPING WITH DELINQUENTS AND A VOLUNTEER STAFF. DELIVERED AT THE AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, MAY 11, 1966. 12 P. KOLE, DELBERT. PSYCHODRAMA IN COUNSELOR TRAINING. SAN DIEGO, NO DATE. 11 P.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
YOUTH ADVENTURES, INC.
P. O. BOX 02221
PORTLAND, OREGON 97202

0100048853999

B. Y. CYMBALISTY, PH.D. THE COTTAGE ORIENTED PROGRAM OF CULTURAL ENRICHMENT. INSTITUTIONS: NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR BOYS, JAMESBURG. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1966. CONTINUING.

THIS PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED IN RESPONSE TO THE NEEDS OF BRIGHT DELINQUENT BOYS WHO COULD BE MOTIVATED TO ADVANCE

THEIR ACADEMIC EDUCATION. DUE TO OVERCROWDING, THE BOYS COMMITTED TO THE STATE HOME FOR BOYS AT JAMESBURG, NEW JERSEY ATTEND SCHOOL CLASSES FOR ONLY HALF A DAY. FOR THE OTHER HALF OF THE DAY THEY ARE ASSIGNED TO WORKING AREAS (FARM, MAINTENANCE JOBS, ETC.). IT WAS FOUND THAT THERE WERE A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF BOYS WHO PREFERRED TO SPEND MORE TIME STUDYING, PREPARING THEMSELVES FOR COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND IF POSSIBLE, COLLEGE. BOYS FROM THE EIGHTH, NINTH, AND TENTH GRADES WHO WANTED TO FURTHER THEIR EDUCATION RATHER THAN BE GIVEN A WORK ASSIGNMENT WERE PLACED TOGETHER IN A SPECIAL COTTAGE. A SOCIAL WORKER WAS ASSIGNED TO COORDINATE THE PROGRAM, WHICH CONSISTED OF HOMEWORK, INDIVIDUAL STUDY, READING, WATCHING EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION PROGRAMS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES. A GROUP OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS VOLUNTEERED TO CONDUCT EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES SUCH AS PLAYING THE GUITAR, SINGING, AND PLAYING BRIDGE. THE BOYS FOUND IN THE PRINCETON STUDENTS A MODEL WITH WHICH TO IDENTIFY AND SAW THEMSELVES IN THE ROLE OF A COLLEGE STUDENT. THE FOLLOWING POSITIVE RESULTS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED: (1) THE BOYS IN THE SPECIAL COTTAGE HAVE PARTICIPATED WHOLEHEARTEDLY IN THE PROGRAM, AND HAVE BECOME LESS ANTAGONISTIC TOWARD AUTHORITY AND LESS HOSTILE TOWARD THE INSTITUTION AND ITS RULES; (2) THEY HAVE BEGUN TO ENJOY HOMEWORK AND SELF-STUDY; (3) THEIR SELF CONCEPTS SEEM TO HAVE CHANGED; (4) THE PROGRAM HAS ALSO AFFECTED THE MORALE OF THE OFFICERS, AND INCREASED THEIR MOTIVATION FOR TRULY REHABILITATIVE WORK. DUE TO THE SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM, ANOTHER COTTAGE WITH A SIMILAR PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED FOR THE BOYS IN THE FIFTH, SIXTH, AND SEVENTH GRADES.

NEW JERSEY STATE HOME FOR BOYS
JAMESBURG, NEW JERSEY

0100048854999

DR. ELMER H. JOHNSON. SELECTIVE FACTORS IN PRISONER SELF-INJURIES. INSTITUTIONS: NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION; NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY; SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 15, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION JUNE 15, 1968.

DATA ARE PROVIDED ON 293 NORTH CAROLINA PRISONERS WHO INJURED THEMSELVES DURING THE PERIOD 1958 THROUGH MAY 1966. PSYCHIATRIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACHES ARE EMPLOYED TO ANALYZE SELF-MUTILATORS AND THE SELF-MUTILATION INCIDENTS. AMONG THE IMPLICATIONS ARE: (1) SELF-MUTILATIONS ARE A PRODUCT OF BOTH INDIVIDUAL QUALITIES OF THE PRISONER AND THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE PRISON; (2) SOME INCIDENTS REPRESENT "NORMAL" BEHAVIOR WITHIN THE NORMS OF INMATE CULTURE; (3) SELF-MUTILATIONS ARE THE END PRODUCT OF THE PUNITIVE IDEOLOGY; (4) SELF-MUTILATIONS ARE ONE OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF A STRESS-PROVOKING ENVIRONMENT; (5) IN PROBABILITY OF SUCH BEHAVIOR, INMATES DIFFER IN TERMS OF CAPACITY TO WITHSTAND STRESS AND THEIR STATUS IN THE PRISON SOCIAL SYSTEM. FURTHER ANALYSIS IS BEING MADE OF THE TEMPORAL PATTERNS OF SELF-MUTILATIONS. PUBLICATIONS: SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY. CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND CORRECTIONS. SELF-MUTILATIONS IN PRISON: INTERACTION OF STRESS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE, BY ELMER H. JOHNSON AND BENJAMIN BRITT. CARBONDALE, 1967.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS 62901

0100048855999

FINAL: WELDER, COMBINATION (ANY INDUSTRY), OTHER PERSONNEL: DR. PAUL M. HODGSON; DR. WILLIAM NARDINI; GEORGE A. JOHNSON; MRS. CAMILLE W. JACOBS. INSTITUTIONS: DELAWARE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL - TECHNICAL EDUCATION; DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, STATE OF DELAWARE; DELAWARE STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION; MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING. DATES: BEGAN MARCH 15, 1966. COMPLETED OCTOBER 21, 1966.

AN OPPORTUNITY WAS PROVIDED FOR PRISON INMATES WHO WISHED TO MAKE WORTHWHILE USE OF THEIR CONFINEMENT PERIOD TO BECOME GOOD AND USEFUL CITIZENS AFTER THEY HAVE PAID THEIR DEBTS TO SOCIETY. THE PILOT PROGRAM WAS SET UP IN DELEGATED AREAS INSIDE THE PRISON AT THE NEW CASTLE COUNTY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. THE CLASSROOMS WERE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED TO FACILITATE TRAINING EQUAL TO THE BEST AVAILABLE IN VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS. TESTS WERE GIVEN TO THE POTENTIAL TRAINEES BY THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION TO DETERMINE THEIR APTITUDES, INTERESTS, AND GRADE LEVELS; AND THEIR POSSIBLE RELEASE DATES WERE EVALUATED. A FOURTH GRADE READING LEVEL WAS CONSIDERED THE MINIMUM PRACTICAL TO ACHIEVE NECESSARY RESULTS. THE COURSE CONSISTED OF 960 HOURS, DIVIDED EQUALLY BETWEEN VOCATIONAL AND ACADEMIC CLASSES. THE INITIAL GROUP OF 20 STUDENTS ALTERNATED THREE HOUR SESSIONS, MORNINGS AND AFTERNOONS, WITH 10 IN EACH CLASS. A LIST OF EACH STUDENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS WAS ATTACHED TO HIS CERTIFICATE AND QUALITY WORK WAS STRESSED. IN THE BASIC EDUCATION COURSE MUCH EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON BUILDING BETTER ATTITUDES AND SELF CONFIDENCE. READING COMPREHENSION AND VOCATIONAL MATHEMATICS WERE PARTICULARLY STRESSED, AS WELL AS TRAINING IN SPELLING AND VOCABULARY. THE STUDENTS WERE GRADED ON THE BASIS OF ACHIEVEMENT, PARTICIPATION, AND ATTITUDE. OF THE 20 INMATES STARTING IN THE INITIAL PROGRAM, 14 SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE COURSE. FOUR MONTHS AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE COURSE, NINE OF THE STUDENTS HAD BEEN RELEASED OR PAROLED, AND ALL WERE IMMEDIATELY HIRED BY LOCAL FIRMS. THE INMATES WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE TRAINING PROGRAM BECAME MORE COOPERATIVE. FURTHER, AS THE PROGRAM PROGRESSED, THE STUDENTS' INTEREST INCREASED.

ROBERT G. HEITE
R.D. 3, BOX 32
DOVER, DELAWARE 19901

0100048856999

MRS. ESTELLE SEALY. SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR ADOLESCENT DETENTION INMATES. CLASSIFICATION FOR ADOLESCENT DETENTION INMATES. INSTITUTIONS: NEW YORK CITY HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR WOMEN; URBAN CORPS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK (DURING PART OF THE PROJECT). DATES: BEGAN APRIL 1967. CONTINUING.

OF A TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AT THE NEW YORK HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR WOMEN OF APPROXIMATELY 400, AN ADOLESCENT MINORITY (NUMBERING 25-50) COMMITTED THE MAJORITY OF RULES INFRACTIONS AND SPENT THE LONGEST PERIODS IN THE INSTITUTION AS DETENTION CASES. THESE ADOLESCENTS HAD HAD INTERRUPTED OR INADEQUATE EDUCATION, AND EACH OF THEM WAS AT A DIFFERENT ACADEMIC LEVEL WHEN CONVICTED. THIS PROJECT BRINGS TO BEAR ON THE ADOLESCENT INMATE THE CLASSIC CLASSIFICATION PROCESS WITH A PARTICULAR STRESS ON EDUCATION. THE EDUCATION IS TAILORED TO THE UNCERTAIN LENGTH OF STAY OF THE INMATE. AN (ALMOST) ONE-TO-ONE TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP IS

MAINTAINED. AT THIS WRITING, A MARKED REDUCTION IN INFRACTIONS OF THE RULES HAS BEEN NOTED. FURTHER, HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENT DIPLOMAS HAVE BEEN AWARDED; EX-INMATES HAVE RETURNED TO SCHOOL ON THEIR RELEASE; AND JOBS HAVE BEEN SOUGHT AND RETAINED. PUBLICATIONS: LINDSAY, MARY K. A NEW AND DYNAMIC DETENTION INSTITUTION SCHOOL PROGRAM AT THE HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR WOMEN. CORRECTION SIDELIGHTS, 11(2):4, 1967. SEALY, ESTELLE. THE PROGRAM IN ACTION. CORRECTION SIDELIGHTS, 11(2):5, 1967.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR WOMEN
10 GREENWICH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10011

0100048857999

LAWRENCE A. CARPENTER. NEW PROGRAM FOR YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS. INSTITUTIONS: FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, SEAGOVILLE, TEXAS; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF PRISONS. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD ON DECEMBER 1, 1967.

IN SEPTEMBER 1967, AS A RESULT OF A DECISION BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF PRISONS TO CHANGE THE MISSION OF THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT SEAGOVILLE, TEXAS, A GRADUAL SHIFT BEGAN FROM AN ADULT POPULATION TO ONE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 21 AND 35. WITH THIS CHANGE, THE INSTITUTION PLANS TO WORK TOWARD MORE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT. IT WILL SET UP PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO HELP THE YOUNG MEN FIND POSITIVE ALTERNATIVES OF BEHAVIOR AND WILL OFFER PREPARATION FOR SUCH ALTERNATIVES THROUGH VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL TRAINING. EVENTUALLY HALF THE POPULATION WILL BE EITHER IN A FULL-TIME SCHOOL PROGRAM OR IN A FULL-TIME TRAINING. THE TRAINING WILL BE FOLLOWED-UP, IN MOST CASES, BY PLACEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY IN FURTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS, IN SCHOOL, OR ON A JOB RELATED TO THE TRAINING WHEN THE MAN IS NEARING HIS RELEASE DATE. A VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNSELOR HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE INSTITUTION. SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAMS IN THE INSTITUTION WILL INCLUDE MORE INTENSIVE INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING BY ALL STAFF, A DYNAMIC GROUP WORK PROGRAM, INTENSIVE CASEWORK ON THE PART OF THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF, AND A CONSTRUCTIVE RECREATIONAL PROGRAM.

WARDEN
FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION
SEAGOVILLE, TEXAS 75159

0100048858999

JOEL P. ZINGESER. PROJECT "YOUNG-HELP" OF THE GREATER HARTFORD JAYCEES. OTHER PERSONNEL: ANTHONY LOVALLO; RAY PETTY. INSTITUTIONS: GREATER HARTFORD JAYCEES, CONNECTICUT. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1967. CONTINUING.

DIRECT ACTION TO COMBAT THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS PLANNED. THE BASIS FOR THE OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM IS THE IDEA THAT A YOUNG MAN MAY BE ABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH A JUVENILE TO A DEGREE SIGNIFICANT ENOUGH TO CHANGE THE BOY'S LIFE. EACH MAN VISITS ONE BOY REGULARLY AT THE CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT MERIDEN AND REMAINS IN CONTACT WITH THE BOY AFTER HE IS RELEASED. IT IS HOPED THAT THE PROJECT, INITIALLY CARRIED ON BY A SMALL GROUP (FIVE MEN), WILL BE EXPANDED, WITHIN THE JAYCEE ORGANIZATION, TO THE STATE AND NATIONAL LEVELS.

CHAIRMAN
GREATER HARTFORD JAYCEES
11 ASYLUM STREET
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

0100048859999

INTERIM - EVALUATION OF A POLICE JUVENILE LIAISON PROJECT. OTHER PERSONNEL: M. CASTLE. INSTITUTIONS: UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER; HOME OFFICE; BLACKBURN BOROUGH POLICE; LANCASHIRE COUNTY POLICE. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1968.

IN CONSULTATION WITH THE HOME OFFICE AND THE POLICE FORCES CONCERNED, AN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT HAS BEEN SET UP IN WHICH THE CLASS OF OFFENDERS WHO WOULD NORMALLY BE DEALT WITH BY A BRITISH JUVENILE LIAISON SCHEME ARE STILL SO TREATED. HALF OF THEM, HOWEVER, ARE CAUTIONED, AND HALF SUPERVISED BY THE POLICE. RESEARCH HAS BEEN DONE ON STUDIES OF SIMILAR SCHEMES IN OTHER FORCES. AFTER 200 CAUTIONS AND 200 SUPERVISION CASES HAVE BEEN HANDLED, THE RESULTS ARE ASSESSED. THE AIM IS TO COMPARE THE EFFECTS OF CAUTIONING ALONE WITH THOSE OF CAUTIONING COMBINED WITH POLICE SUPERVISION.

DR. G. ROSE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION
UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
MANCHESTER 13, ENGLAND

0100048860999

MRS. RUBY VIOLETTE. INTERIM - HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM - WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER. INSTITUTIONS: STATE OF MAINE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER; STATE OF MAINE STEVENS SCHOOL. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1963. CONTINUING.

A HALFWAY HOUSE WAS ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1963 TO PROVIDE A HEALTHY, HOMELIKE ATMOSPHERE FOR SELECTED YOUNG WOMEN WHO WERE RE-ENTERING THE COMMUNITY FROM THE STATE OF MAINE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER AND WHO COULD NOT BE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES. THE HOUSE WAS LOCATED ON INSTITUTIONAL PROPERTY, BUT THE PROGRAM WAS DISENGAGED FROM THE ROUTINES OF INSTITUTION LIVING. THE HOUSEMOTHER WAS A MEMBER OF THE CORRECTIONAL STAFF SELECTED FOR PARTICULAR QUALITIES OF PERSONALITY AND LEADERSHIP. THE GIRLS CHOSEN FOR THE PROJECT HAD PAROLE STATUS IN THE COMMUNITY AND WERE ENROLLED IN ACADEMIC OR VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE TOWN OF SKOWHEGAN. THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PROGRAM WAS AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, AND IT WAS CONSEQUENTLY EXPANDED IN SEPTEMBER 1964. SOME WORKING GIRLS WERE INCLUDED AS EXPERIMENTAL CASES IN RESPONSE TO NUMEROUS REQUESTS. RESULTS WITH THESE WOMEN WERE ALSO FAVORABLE, BUT DIFFERENCES IN AGE, INTELLECT, HOURS, AND INTEREST PROMPTED THE OPENING OF A SECOND HALFWAY HOUSE IN SEPTEMBER 1965 TO HOUSE THE WORKING GIRL IN A PROGRAM OF SUPERVISED COOPERATIVE LIVING. IN 1966 THESE TWO PHASES OF THE HALFWAY PROGRAM WERE CONTINUED AND ENLARGED. A NEW STATUTE EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1967 HAS MADE POSSIBLE A STILL BROADER COMMUNITY PROGRAM CALLED WORK RELEASE. A NEW HALFWAY HOUSE HAS BEEN OPENED TO ACCOMMODATE THIS GROUP, WHICH IS GIVEN MORE LIMITED COMMUNITY PRIVILEGES. THE FOURTH UNIT OF MAINE'S CORRECTIONAL HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM WAS OPENED IN THE FALL OF 1967 FOR JUVENILES COMMITTED TO STEVENS SCHOOL WHO ARE READY FOR ENTRUSTMENT, BUT WHO LACK SUITABLE HOMES.

SUPERVISOR OF HALFWAY HOUSES
P. O. BOX 190
SKOWHEGAN, MAINE

0100048861999

FINAL - ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF COLLABORATIVE
TREATMENT OF SELECTED ALCOHOLIC CASES. OTHER PERSONNEL:
GLENN W. MORTON. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) STATE OF
FLORIDA ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM, AVON PARK;
(FUNDING) U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE, VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.
DATES: BEGAN JULY 1, 1961. COMPLETED JUNE 30, 1964.

AN ONGOING COLLABORATIVE TREATMENT APPROACH TO THE
REHABILITATION OF ALCOHOLICS WAS STUDIED, ANALYZED, AND
EVALUATED. A REFERRAL SYSTEM WHICH ENABLED ALCOHOLICS TO
RECEIVE VOCATIONAL ASSISTANCE UPON RETURNING TO THEIR
HOME COMMUNITIES WAS PROVIDED BY THE FLORIDA DIVISION OF
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN COOPERATION WITH THE
ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM. PATIENTS WERE SCREENED
DURING THEIR STAY IN ALCOHOLIC TREATMENT AND REFERRED
THROUGH THE REGULAR CHANNELS OF THE DIVISION OF
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. REHABILITATED FOR THE
ALCOHOLIC IS TAKEN TO MEAN THAT HE HAS REGAINED CONTROL
OVER DRINKING AND RETURNED TO GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT, IF
OTHERWISE EMPLOYABLE. THIS PROJECT, THROUGH THREE
RESEARCH STUDIES, ASSESSED THE RESOURCES AND/OR
DISABILITIES OF ALCOHOLIC INPATIENTS, IN TERMS OF THEIR
PERSONAL AND SOCIAL RESOURCES, AND RELATED THESE TO
MEASURES OF REHABILITATION OUTCOME. UNDER THE
COLLABORATIVE TREATMENT APPROACH, ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF ALL
ALCOHOLICS REFERRED FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION WERE
REHABILITATED. PUBLICATIONS: AVON PARK, STATE OF
FLORIDA ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION PROJECT. FINAL REPORT:
FLORIDA PROJECT ON VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF TREATED
ALCOHOLICS: ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF COLLABORATIVE
TREATMENT OF SELECTED ALCOHOLICS, BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS.
AVON PARK, 1964. 80 P. AVON PARK, STATE OF FLORIDA
REHABILITATION PROGRAM. FINAL REPORT: FLORIDA PROJECT
ON FOLLOW-UP ADJUSTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC REFERRALS FOR
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS. AVON
PARK, 1967. 104 P. ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS AT NCCD.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS, PH.D.
P. O. BOX 1147
AVON PARK, FLORIDA 33825

0100048862999

FINAL - SOCIETY BEHIND BARS--A SOCIOLOGICAL SCRUTINY OF A
MEDIUM SECURITY REFORMATORY. INSTITUTIONS: (FUNDING)
CANADA COUNCIL. DATES: BEGAN MARCH 1961. COMPLETED
JULY 1964.

THIS STUDY OF THE INMATE SUBCULTURE IN A LARGE (1,000
INMATE) MEDIUM SECURITY REFORMATORY, HOUSING YOUNG
OFFENDERS, WAS DONE BY COMBINING INTERVIEWS OF A RANDOM
SELECTION OF EX-INMATES WITH OBSERVATIONS MADE INSIDE THE
INSTITUTION OVER A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR. IT DESCRIBES:
THE TYPE OF BOYS SENT TO THE ONTARIO REFORMATORY AT
GUELPH, AND THE ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SETTING TO
WHICH THEY ARE EXPOSED WHEN THEY ENTER THE INSTITUTION;
THE FORMAL BUREAUCRATIC STRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL PLANT OF
THE REFORMATORY; THE TYPES OF GROUPS THAT EVOLVE FROM THE
IMPACT OF THE ABOVE WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE
INTERACTION IN THE EXERCISE YARD AND OTHER SUCH MEETING
PLACES; THE INMATE RANKING SYSTEM AND ITS FUNCTION; THE

INMATE-GUARD RELATIONSHIP; THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS WHICH ARISE FROM ATTEMPTED ENFORCEMENT OF PUNITIVE NORMS AND ORDER IN CONJUNCTION WITH SOME THERAPY. PUBLIC POLICY TOWARD YOUNG OFFENDERS IN CANADA IS EXAMINED AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF REFORMS. PUBLICATIONS: MANN, W. E. SOCIETY BEHIND BARS. TORONTO, SOCIAL SCIENCE PUBLISHERS, 1967. 164 P.

W. EDWARD MANN
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ATKINSON COLLEGE, YORK UNIVERSITY
TORONTO, CANADA

0100048863999

INTERIM - TRAINING COURSE IN METHODS OF GROUP COUNSELING. OTHER PERSONNEL: RALPH S. BANAY, M.D. INSTITUTIONS: (SUPPORTING) CIVIC CENTER CLINIC, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201. DATES: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1965. CONTINUING.

A ONE-YEAR SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE IN METHODS OF GROUP COUNSELING WITH OFFENDERS WAS DESIGNED. IT IS OFFERED TO SELECTED SOCIAL WORKERS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS IN AGENCIES SUCH AS PROBATION DEPARTMENTS WHICH ARE DEVELOPING GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAMS. EVERY YEAR A NEW GROUP OF SEVEN TO 10 CORRECTION PERSONNEL IS TRAINED. THE COURSE IS SET UP TO QUALIFY THESE TRAINEES TO CONDUCT THEIR OWN GROUP COUNSELING SESSIONS FOR OFFENDERS. CONSULTATION SERVICE IS AVAILABLE TO TRAINEES FOR ONE YEAR AFTER COMPLETION OF THE COURSE. THE TRAINEES ATTEND A QUASI-GROUP THERAPY SESSION FOR AN HOUR AND A HALF A WEEK IN WHICH THEY LEARN FROM THEIR OWN REACTIONS AND CAN THEREBY JUDGE WHAT THEIR FUTURE CLIENTS' REACTIONS ARE LIKELY TO BE. THEY ARE ALSO ASSIGNED TO AN ONGOING THERAPY GROUP, IN WHICH THEY SERVE AS RECORDERS AND ASSISTANT THERAPISTS FOR ANOTHER HOUR AND A HALF A WEEK. THESE GROUPS ARE COMPOSED OF DRUG USERS, SEXUAL DEVIATES, AND OTHER OFFENDERS. EVERY SECOND WEEK THE TRAINEES ATTEND CASE PRESENTATIONS OF LIVE PATIENTS, AND ON THE ALTERNATE WEEK THEY PARTICIPATE IN SEMINARS OF ALL GROUP THERAPY PERSONNEL. THIS PROJECT MAY BE UTILIZED AS A MODEL FOR DEVELOPING SIMILAR PROGRAMS. IN PARTICULAR, THE SELF-THERAPY AND SEMINAR SESSIONS COULD BE DUPLICATED IN OTHER AGENCIES UNDER OUTSIDE SUPERVISION. FURTHER, VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF THE PROJECT MAY BE USEFUL IN FORMULATING THEORIES.

JULIUS RUBIN, M.D.
151 WEST 86TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10024

0100048864999

FINAL - TROUBLED CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE. OTHER PERSONNEL: MRS. JACK HERTZMAN; DOLORES MULLEN. INSTITUTIONS: (FUNDING) COMMUNITY CHEST AND COUNCIL, CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202; U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, OFFICE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; (SUPPORTING) COMMUNITY CHEST AND COUNCIL. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1, 1965. COMPLETED NOVEMBER 30, 1966.

THIS PROJECT WAS INSTITUTED TO DEVISE AND PUT INTO OPERATION A METHOD FOR INSURING THAT EARLY CHILDHOOD DANGER SIGNALS, SYMPTOMATIC OF LATER CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, ARE NOT IGNORED. THE AIMS OF THE PROJECT WERE TWOFOLD: (1) TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT EVERY CHILD UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE WHO COMES TO THE ATTENTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT, THE POLICE, OR THE SCHOOLS, WHO IS IN TROUBLE BUT NOT IN NEED OF OFFICIAL ACTION, RECEIVES CARE FROM A COMMUNITY

SERVICE; (2) TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE SERVICE TO THE CHILD AND HIS FAMILY IS MAINTAINED AS LONG AS IT IS NEEDED. TO ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS, A CENTRAL AGENCY TO ACCEPT REFERRALS FROM THE COURT, POLICE, AND SCHOOLS WAS ESTABLISHED. PARTICIPATING AGENCIES WERE ASKED TO ACCEPT A CENTRAL AGENCY'S REFERRALS AND TO REMAIN IN CONTACT WITH THE FAMILY OF THOSE REFERRED UNTIL AN AGREEMENT ABOUT WITHDRAWAL HAD BEEN REACHED WITH THE CENTRAL AGENCY. EVALUATION INCLUDED THE USE OF A MODIFICATION OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY, OHIO MOVEMENT SCALE FOR FAMILIES AND OF THE GLUECK PREDICTION SCALE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THE ONGOING CONTACT WITH FAMILY-SERVING AGENCIES THAT THE PROJECT HOPED TO INSURE WAS PLANNED TO STRENGTHEN THE FAMILY ITSELF. THIS, IN TURN, WAS AIMED AT REDUCING THE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF THE CHILDREN IN DIFFICULTY. A GREAT DEAL OF VALUABLE KNOWLEDGE HAS BEEN SECURED ABOUT WHO THE CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS AND IN TROUBLE ARE, ABOUT THEIR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND, THE SECTIONS OF THE CITY IN WHICH THEY LIVE, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR FAMILIES, AND THE EXPERIENCE OF THEIR FAMILIES WITH SOCIAL AGENCIES. THE PROJECT WAS, HOWEVER, UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHICH COMMUNITY SERVICES ARE EFFECTIVE WITH WHAT TECHNIQUES. THE ACTIVITY OF THE PROFESSIONAL PANEL SEEMS TO HAVE DEVELOPED IMPROVED COMMUNICATION AMONG FAMILY-SERVING AGENCIES. SOME INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES SEEM TO BE EVOLVING. PUBLICATIONS: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL. EVALUATION OF THE TROUBLED CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE PROJECT. CINCINNATI, 1967. 90 P. APP.

MRS. SAMUEL SELTZ
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL
2400 READING ROAD
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202

0100048865999

JOHN C. BALL; JOHN A. O'DONNELL. INTERIM: DEMOGRAPHIC AND STATISTICAL STUDIES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN THE UNITED STATES. OTHER PERSONNEL: CARL D. CHAMBERS.
INSTITUTIONS: NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MENTAL HEALTH.
DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD MAY 1965. CONTINUING.

A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS WAS UNDERTAKEN OF THE RECORDS AT THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY AND FORT WORTH, TEXAS OF ALL ADDICT PATIENTS ADMITTED SINCE 1935. THE FINDINGS DELINEATED CHANGES IN DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND ANALYZED READMISSION RATES IN RELATION TO OTHER RELEVANT VARIABLES. THE INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION IN THE UNITED STATES WAS ESTIMATED. THESE FINDINGS ARE CONTAINED IN THE PUBLICATIONS LISTED BELOW. PUBLICATIONS: BALL, JOHN C. TWO PATTERNS OF NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTION IN THE UNITED STATES. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, 56(JUNE):203-211, 1965. (CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS =2234) BALL, JOHN C., COTTRELL, EMILY S. ADMISSIONS OF NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS, 1935-1963. PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, 60(JUNE):471-475, 1965. BALL, JOHN C., BATES, WILLIAM M., O'DONNELL, JOHN A. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOSPITALIZED NARCOTIC ADDICTS. INDICATORS, NO VOL.(MARCH):17-26, 1966. (CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS =5136) BALL, JOHN C., BATES, WILLIAM M. MIGRATION AND RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY OF NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTS. SOCIAL PROBLEMS, 14(1):56-59, 1966. (CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS =5974) BALL, JOHN C., O'DONNELL, JOHN A., COTTRELL, EMILY S. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CONSECUTIVE ADMISSIONS TO LEXINGTON IN 1965. CRIMINOLOGICA, 4(2):13-

ADDICTION RESEARCH CENTER
NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MENTAL HEALTH
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

0100048866999

INTERIM - MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION WITH STREET GANG WORKERS. INSTITUTIONS: (FUNDING AND SPONSORING) EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1, 1961. CONTINUING.

INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING AND GROUP MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION WERE USED TO HELP GROUP WORKERS DEVELOP MORE SKILL AND GREATER PERCEPTIVENESS IN THEIR TREATMENT OF DELINQUENT GANGS. THE GROUP WORKER'S HANDLING OF THE GANG WAS EXAMINED AND HIS PERSONAL CONCERNS AND ANXIETIES WERE STUDIED. AS OF 1967 THE PROGRAM IS CONTINUING AS AN ONGOING SERVICE; IT HAS NO RESEARCH COMPONENT. A PAPER ABOUT THE PROGRAM WAS PRESENTED ABOUT FOUR YEARS AFTER ITS INCEPTION, AT A MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY.

DR. JACOB CHWAST
EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE
197 EAST BROADWAY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

0100048867999

FINAL - AN INITIAL HOME VISIT RESEARCH SCHEDULE COMPARISON OF MALE AND FEMALE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS. OTHER PERSONNEL: BERTRAM M. JOHNSON. INSTITUTIONS: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. DATES: COMPLETED JUNE 1965.

YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS OF BOTH SEXES WERE COMPARED IN TERMS OF VARIABLES INCLUDED IN THE INITIAL HOME VISIT RESEARCH SCHEDULE. DIFFERENTIAL PAROLE PERFORMANCE BETWEEN THE SEXES WAS SOUGHT WITH RESPECT TO THE DIFFERENT VARIABLES. THE INITIAL HOME VISIT RESEARCH SCHEDULE CONSISTS OF 49 QUESTIONS ON THE WARD, THE PARENTS, HOUSING AND MOBILITY, WARD-PARENT RELATIONSHIPS, ETC. SIX ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND VARIABLES WERE INCLUDED IN THIS ANALYSIS. PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF EACH OF THE IHV AND OTHER VARIABLES WERE OBTAINED FOR FOUR COMBINED ADMISSION COHORTS (1960-1963). PAROLE PERFORMANCE (VIOLATION OR NONVIOLATION WITHIN 15 MONTHS) DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM 1961 AND 1962 PAROLE RELEASE COHORTS. YOUTH AUTHORITY GIRLS HAD MORE UNFORTUNATE HISTORIES AND LESS DESIRABLE BACKGROUNDS THAN DID THE BOYS. PROPORTIONATELY MORE GIRLS HAD DISPLAYED SYMPTOMS OF EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE SUFFICIENTLY SERIOUS TO HAVE WARRANTED PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION OR TREATMENT PRIOR TO THEIR COMMITMENT TO THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. OF THE 54 VARIABLES WITH WHICH THIS STUDY WAS CONCERNED, 34 WERE FOUND TO BE RELATED TO THE VIOLATION RATES OF THE BOYS BEYOND THE .01 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE. IN CONTRAST, ONLY SIX VARIABLES WERE ASSOCIATED WITH GIRLS' VIOLATION RATES BEYOND THIS LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE. SEVERAL VARIABLES WHICH WERE RELATED TO HIGHER VIOLATION RATES FOR BOYS WERE RELATED IN AN OPPOSITE DIRECTION FOR GIRLS. THE TWO MOST SIGNIFICANT EXAMPLES WERE RATINGS OF "ADEQUACY OF THE HOME" AND OF "FAMILY COHESIVENESS." IT IS SUGGESTED THAT VIOLATION OF PAROLE, NEVER PERFECTLY CORRELATED WITH ACTUAL BEHAVIOR, IS EVEN LESS RELATED TO BEHAVIOR FOR GIRLS THAN FOR BOYS. AN INSTRUMENT SHOULD BE DEVELOPED

WHICH FOR NONVIOLATORS WILL PROVIDE A GRADED MEASURE OF COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT, AND WHICH FOR VIOLATORS WILL DISTINGUISH GIRLS RETURNED BECAUSE OF BEHAVIOR INTOLERABLE TO THE COMMUNITY FROM GIRLS RETURNED FOR WANT OF AN ALTERNATIVE PLACEMENT. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. A COMPARISON OF YOUTH AUTHORITY BOYS AND GIRLS: CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO PAROLE VIOLATION, BY EVELYN S. GUTTMANN. (SACRAMENTO), 1965. 52 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 45)

EVELYN S. GUTTMANN, ASSISTANT SOCIAL RESEARCH ANALYST
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
DIVISION OF RESEARCH
STATE OFFICE BUILDING NO. 1
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

0100046868999

FINAL - A STUDY OF THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR FOLLOWING DISCHARGE FROM THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO PRE-DISCHARGE FACTORS. OTHER PERSONNEL: BERTRAM M. JOHNSON; EVELYN S. GUTTMANN. INSTITUTIONS: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1964. COMPLETED NOVEMBER 1966.

THE COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT OF YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS AFTER DISCHARGE WAS FOLLOWED IN TERMS OF LEGAL DISPOSITIONS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE WAY BOTH PRE-DISCHARGE FACTORS AND CLASSIFICATION AT DISCHARGE ARE RELATED TO POST-DISCHARGE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WAS INVESTIGATED. THE STUDY WAS CARRIED OUT THROUGH THE USE OF ARREST RECORDS OBTAINED FROM THE CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION ON APPROXIMATELY 4,000 WARDS DISCHARGED FROM THE YOUTH AUTHORITY IN 1953 AND 1958. INFORMATION THUS OBTAINED WAS CODED AND ADDED TO INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM YOUTH AUTHORITY RECORDS. POST-DISCHARGE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WAS CLASSIFIED INTO: (1) NO RECORDED SENTENCES; (2) FINE, JAIL AND/OR PROBATION SENTENCES; AND (3) PRISON SENTENCES. THE REPORT INCLUDED INFORMATION ON 1953 MALE DISCHARGEES, WITH A 10-YEAR FOLLOW-UP, AND ON 1958 MALE DISCHARGEES, WITH A FIVE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP. THERE WERE NO MAJOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS. FOR PURPOSES OF SIMPLICITY, THE FINDINGS REPORTED HERE ARE OF THE 1958 GROUP. (1) ABOUT 22 PERCENT OF THE DISCHARGEES WERE DISCHARGED TO PRISON; ANOTHER 22 PERCENT WERE SENTENCED TO PRISON AFTER DISCHARGE. THIRTY PERCENT OF THE DISCHARGEES HAD NO RECORDED SENTENCE AFTER DISCHARGE, AND 26 PERCENT RECEIVED ONE OR MORE NON-PRISON SENTENCES (FINE, JAIL, AND PROBATION). (2) EIGHTY-FOUR PERCENT OF THE WARDS DISCHARGED UNDER UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS (EXCLUDING WARDS DISCHARGED TO PRISON) INCURRED LATER SENTENCES; 48 PERCENT OF THOSE DISCHARGED UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS INCURRED SUCH SENTENCES. (3) OF WARDS DISCHARGED TO PRISON (NONE OF WHOM THEREFORE HAD FIVE FULL YEARS IN THE COMMUNITY), 52 PERCENT WERE RE-IMPRISONED DURING THEIR FIVE YEARS AFTER DISCHARGE, AND ANOTHER 18 PERCENT RECEIVED NON-PRISON SENTENCES. (4) VARIABLES KNOWN TO BE RELATED TO PAROLE VIOLATION WERE SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO POST-DISCHARGE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. AN ANALYSIS OF POST-DISCHARGE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, BY CAROLYN B. JAMISON, BERTRAM M. JOHNSON, AND EVELYN S. GUTTMANN. (SACRAMENTO), 1966. 37 P. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 49)

CAROLYN B. JAMISON, ASSISTANT SOCIAL RESEARCH ANALYST
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
DIVISION OF RESEARCH
STATE OFFICE BUILDING NO. 1
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

0100048869999

INTERIM - ASSESSMENT OF THE PART-WAY HOME PROGRAM OF THE
CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY DIVISION OF PAROLE. OTHER
PERSONNEL: DENNIS A. JOHNS. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING)
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. DATES:
BEGAN 1965. CONTINUING.

THE PRIMARY STIMULUS FOR THE PART-WAY HOME PROGRAM WAS
THE HIGH FAILURE RATE RESULTING FROM INDEPENDENT
PLACEMENT OF WARDS. THE PROGRAM AIMS TO PREPARE WARDS
MORE ADEQUATELY FOR SUCCESSFUL INDEPENDENT LIVING BY
BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL LIVING AND FINAL
INDEPENDENT PLACEMENT. THREE PART-WAY HOMES (LOCATED IN
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, AND BERKELEY) ACCOMMODATE A
MAXIMUM OF 10 PAROLEES EACH AND OFFER AN AVERAGE STAY OF
THREE MONTHS. ELIGIBILITY FOR PLACEMENT IN THE PROGRAM
IS LIMITED TO WARDS 18 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE WHO HAVE NO
OTHER PLACEMENT AVAILABLE AND WHO MEET OTHER CRITERIA OF
AMENABILITY. THE PROGRAM PROVIDES: (1) ROOM AND BOARD;
(2) SUPERVISION BY HOUSE MANAGERS AND HALF-TIME ASSIGNED
PAROLE AGENT; (3) COUNSELING AND CASEWORK SERVICES; (4)
EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE; AND (5) SEMI-STRUCTURED
RECREATIONAL AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES. STATISTICAL
DATA ON THE WARDS WHO ENTERED THE PROGRAM FROM NOVEMBER 1,
1965 THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1966 SHOW THAT 50 PERCENT WERE
GIVEN INDEPENDENT PLACEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY UPON
DEPARTURE FROM THE PROGRAM. LESS THAN 20 PERCENT WERE
PLACED WITH FAMILY OR RELATIVES. EARLY ACQUISITION OF
EMPLOYMENT IS EMPHASIZED IN THE THREE PART-WAY HOME
PROGRAMS. THE PERCENTAGE OF WARDS OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT
WITHIN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF THEIR PART-WAY HOME STAY
WAS 56.3, 53.8, AND 41.2 FOR BERKELEY, LOS ANGELES, AND
SAN FRANCISCO RESPECTIVELY. AT LEAST 73 PERCENT OF THE
WARDS OBTAINED SOME FORM OF EMPLOYMENT DURING THEIR STAY.
OVER HALF THE WARDS IN EACH OF THE THREE PROGRAMS WERE
EMPLOYED AT THE TIME OF THEIR RELEASE. RESEARCH
PROCEDURES HAVE NOT BEEN INITIATED AS WAS PLANNED.
OPERATIONAL DIFFICULTIES PRECLUDED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
RANDOM ASSIGNMENT, SO THAT A SCIENTIFIC COMPARATIVE
ASSESSMENT IS NOT POSSIBLE. THE SAN FRANCISCO HOME WAS
CLOSED IN JUNE 1967. THE STATUS OF FUTURE RESEARCH IS
UNRESOLVED AT PRESENT. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA. YOUTH
AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. PART-WAY HOME PROGRAM: PROGRESS
REPORT. (SACRAMENTO), 1967. 40 P.

BERTRAM M. JOHNSON, JR., SENIOR SOCIAL RESEARCH ANALYST
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATE OFFICE BUILDING NO. 1
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

0100048870999

FINAL - ASSESSMENT OF THE VIOLENCE CONTROL DEMONSTRATION
UNITS OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, DIVISION OF
PAROLE. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT
OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1964.
COMPLETED APRIL 1967.

TWO PAROLE UNITS, EACH SUPERVISING 200 WARDS, WERE
ESTABLISHED IN NOVEMBER, 1964 IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF
SAN DIEGO. ALL MALE WARDS CURRENTLY ON PAROLE IN THE

DESIGNATED AREA AND ALL MALE WARDS REGULARLY RELEASED TO PAROLE IN THIS AREA WERE INCLUDED IN THE VIOLENCE CONTROL DEMONSTRATION UNIT. AS THE CASELOADS AVERAGED 30 WARDS PER AGENT, THE INTENSITY OF PAROLE SERVICES POSSIBLE FOR EACH WARD WAS GREATER THAN IN THE REGULAR PAROLE OPERATION, WHERE CASELOADS AVERAGE 70 WARDS PER AGENT. THE PAROLE SERVICES OFFERED WERE GENERALLY THE SAME AS THOSE IN THE COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT (P 515). THE MAJOR EFFORT OF THE VIOLENCE CONTROL DEMONSTRATION UNIT WAS TO REDUCE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR RATHER THAN RECIDIVISM, PER SE. THE PROPORTION OF OFFENSES THAT WERE VIOLENT WERE LESS AMONG VCDU WARDS THAN IN TWO COMPARISON GROUPS (9.9 PERCENT COMPARED TO 13.0 AND 15.6 PERCENTS). THE PROPORTION OF VCDU PAROLE VIOLATORS AFTER A 15-MONTH FOLLOW-UP WAS ROUGHLY THE SAME AS FOR ALL MALE WARDS IN THE STATE (VCDU VIOLATION RATE OF 46.1 PERCENT, STATEWIDE VIOLATION RATE OF 48.3 PERCENT). ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THE PROGRAM WAS EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING EITHER VIOLENCE OR PAROLE VIOLATIONS, A STUDY DID GIVE GOOD EVIDENCE OF OTHER POSITIVE OUTCOMES. THE PROPORTION OF WARDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL INCREASED, EMPLOYMENT AMONG OLDER WARDS WAS MORE THAN NORMALLY EXPECTED, AND WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH ALLIED COMMUNITY AGENCIES WERE IMPROVED. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. VIOLENCE CONTROL DEMONSTRATION UNIT: PROGRESS REPORT. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 22 P.

BERTRAM M. JOHNSON, SENIOR SOCIAL RESEARCH ANALYST
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATE OFFICE BUILDING NO. 1
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

0100048871999

FINAL - THE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF "LIFERS" ON PAROLE.
DATES: BEGAN DECEMBER 1964. COMPLETED SEPTEMBER 1965.

THE ADJUSTMENT MADE BY "LIFERS" ON PAROLE WAS STUDIED. THE TERM "LIFER" IS USED TO APPLY TO MEN SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. THE SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 14 "LIFERS" RELEASED ON PAROLE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF ONTARIO, AND 28 "NON-LIFERS," ALSO ON PAROLE, TO WHOM THEY WERE COMPARED. THE PERIOD STUDIED CONSTITUTED THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF THEIR PAROLE. THE MINIMUM PRISON TERM SERVED BY THE "LIFERS" WAS SIX TO EIGHT YEARS, AS COMPARED WITH ONE TO TWO YEARS FOR "NON-LIFERS." CONSEQUENTLY, "LIFERS" WERE OLDER THAN "NON-LIFERS" WHEN THEY WERE RELEASED ON PAROLE. THE "LIFERS" CHANGED JOBS MORE FREQUENTLY, EARNED LESS MONEY, WERE LESS SKILLED, PRESENTED MORE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, AND ESTABLISHED COMMON-LAW UNION MORE READILY THAN DID "NON-LIFERS." THEY DID, HOWEVER, MAINTAIN A HIGHER NUMBER OF CONTACTS WITH THEIR SUPERVISORS. NONE OF THE 14 "LIFERS" VIOLATED THEIR PAROLE DURING THESE FIRST TWO YEARS, WHILE THREE "NON-LIFERS" DID. AFTER THAT TIME, THOUGH, SOME "LIFERS" DID VIOLATE PAROLE AND WERE RETURNED TO CUSTODY. ON THE WHOLE, THE MAJORITY OF "LIFERS" ADJUSTED AS WELL AS DID THE "NON-LIFERS." THESE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT "LIFERS" SHOULD BE GIVEN AS MUCH CONSIDERATION FOR PAROLE AS OTHERS RECEIVE. PUBLICATIONS: ZEITOUN, LOUIS. THE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF "LIFERS" ON PAROLE. PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 5TH INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGICAL CONGRESS, MONTREAL, 1965.

LOUIS ZEITOUN
1804 DORSET DRIVE
OTTAWA 8, ONTARIO, CANADA

0100048872999

FINAL - THE EFFECT OF PRECEDING SENTENCES ON THE SEVERITY OF SENTENCES IMPOSED ON CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. INSTITUTIONS: SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY 1964. COMPLETED AUGUST 1967.

THIS STUDY, TAKING ITS THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL CUES FROM PSYCHOPHYSICAL CONCEPTS, EXAMINED THE EFFECT OF STIMULUS ARRANGEMENTS UPON JUDGMENT. SPECIFICALLY, THE EFFECT OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PRECEDING CASES RESULTING IN CONVICTION UPON THE JUDGE'S ASSESSMENT OF THE WEIGHT OF THE SENTENCES IMPOSED ON STIMULUS CASES WAS INVESTIGATED IN AN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING WHICH PROVIDED ONLY GENERAL, INEXPLICIT CRITERIA FOR JUDGMENT. THE SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 1,437 CONSECUTIVE CASES DISPOSED OF BY CONVICTION IN ONE COURTROOM OF A LARGE AMERICAN CITY. THESE CASES WERE PREVIOUSLY ANALYZED WITH RESPECT TO LEGAL CRITERIA, PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEFENDANTS, AND DIFFERENCES IN THE JUDGES, PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, AND THE PLEA AT ARRAIGNMENT. SUSCEPTIBILITY TO THE INFLUENCE OF THE JUDGMENT MADE IN THE CASE WAS FOUND. THIS STEMS FROM THE VAGUENESS OF THE NORMATIVE FIELD, PARTICULARLY THE LACK OF A DEFINITE STANDARD IN THE LAW FOR ASSESSING THE GRAVITY OF CASES. THE SHIFT IN JUDGMENT TOWARD THE JUDGMENT IN THE PRECEDING CASE IS A PRODUCT OF STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF SCALES OF PENAL JUDGMENT, WHICH INCLINE JUDGES TO PERCEIVE CONSECUTIVE CASES AS SIMILAR. JUDGES TEND TO RELY ON THEIR PRECEDING JUDGMENTS AS PRECEDENTS. TO SHORE THE STABILITY OF JUDGMENT IN SENTENCING, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT JUDGES BE SUPPLIED WITH TABLES OF RECOMMENDED SENTENCES FOR ALL THE MAJOR COMBINATIONS OF CATEGORIES OF THE CRITERIA FOR SENTENCING. DEPARTURES FROM THESE TABLES SHOULD BE JUSTIFIED BY A WRITTEN OPINION. PUBLICATIONS: GREEN, EDWARD. THE EFFECT OF THE PENALTY IMPOSED IN THE PRECEDING CASE ON SENTENCES METED OUT IN CRIMINAL CASES. IN: YEFSKY, S.A. LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D. C., THOMPSON BOOK, 1967, P. 965-974.

PROFESSOR EDWARD GREEN
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
EASTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN

0100048873999

INTERIM - ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY DIVISION OF PAROLE. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. DATES: BEGAN 1964. CONTINUING.

THE OPERATION OF THE COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT OF THE DIVISION OF PAROLE IS BEING STUDIED TO DETERMINE IF THERE IS ANY DIFFERENCE IN PAROLE PERFORMANCE OF WARDS RELEASED DIRECTLY TO AN INTENSIVE PAROLE PROGRAM IN THE COMMUNITY AS COMPARED WITH WARDS INSTITUTIONALIZED AND/OR RELEASED TO REGULAR PAROLE. THERE ARE THREE COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT (CDCP) UNITS IN LOS ANGELES AND ONE IN OAKLAND. EACH UNIT SUPERVISES 95 WARDS IN THE INTENSIVE PHASE, WHICH LASTS AN AVERAGE OF 12 MONTHS. IN ADDITION, THEY SUPERVISE THE "GRADUATE" CDCP WARDS WHO ARE INVOLVED IN A LESS INTENSIVE PROGRAM. JUVENILE COURT FIRST COMMITMENTS AGED 13 AND OVER WHO LIVE IN THE PROJECT AREAS, WHOSE COMMITMENT OFFENSE DID NOT INVOLVE SERIOUS VIOLENCE, AND WHOSE PROPOSED RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY IS NOT OBJECTED TO BY LOCAL PROBATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS ARE ELIGIBLE. WARDS ARE RELEASED DIRECTLY TO THE PROJECT

FROM THE RECEPTION CENTERS. BECAUSE CASELOADS AVERAGE ONLY 15 WARDS PER AGENT, INTENSIVE SUPERVISION ON PAROLE IS PROVIDED. SLIGHTLY OVER 34 PERCENT OF ALL WARDS REFERRED WERE FOUND ELIGIBLE FOR THE PROJECT. OF THOSE MALE WARDS IN CDCP WHO HAD 15 MONTHS POSSIBLE EXPOSURE ON PAROLE, THE VIOLATION RATE WAS 39.0 PERCENT, AS COMPARED WITH A VIOLATION RATE AT 15 MONTHS OF 47.6 PERCENT FOR ALL MALE JUVENILE COURT FIRST COMMITMENTS IN THE STATE WHO WERE RELEASED ON PAROLE IN 1964. THE DIFFERENCES IN VIOLATION RATE IN FAVOR OF PROJECT WARDS MAY BE DUE, IN PART OR IN WHOLE, TO THE IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM. SELECTION, DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF LAW VIOLATIONS, OR SOME COMBINATION OF SEVERAL FACTORS MAY BE RESPONSIBLE, HOWEVER. THE RANDOM DESIGN WILL PROVIDE A MORE SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR EVALUATION OF THE CDCP PROGRAM. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA. YOUTH AUTHORITY DEPARTMENT. COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROJECT: PROGRESS REPORT. SACRAMENTO, 1967. 26 P.

BERTRAM M. JOHNSON, SENIOR SOCIAL RESEARCH ANALYST
DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATE OFFICE BUILDING NO. 1
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

0100048874999

FINAL - CONTINGENCIES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL EDUCATION,
OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES A. FILIPCZAK; JOHN S. BIS.
INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS,
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS; (FUNDING) U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, OFFICE OF
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT. DATES:
COMPLETED AUGUST 1965.

PRIOR TO THEIR INCARCERATION AT THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, A FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTION, MOST OF THE STUDENT-INMATES HAD BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL IN EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT. THE USE OF TRADITIONAL SUBJECT MATTER ARRANGEMENTS, SELECTION, REQUIREMENTS, STUDENT COURSE CLASSIFICATIONS, SEQUENTIAL PROMOTION SCHEDULES, GRADING, AND A JUNIOR OR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA HAD NOT OPERATED AS EFFECTIVE GOALS FOR THESE STUDENTS. THESE TRADITIONAL DELIMITATIONS WERE ALSO RECOGNIZED AS BEING DEFICIENT IN MEANINGFUL ALTERNATIVES. THE CASE (CONTINGENCIES APPLICABLE TO SPECIAL EDUCATION) PROJECT-- THROUGH ITS UTILIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING CONCEPTS, OPERANT LEARNING, AND DESIGN PRINCIPALS--HAS DEVELOPED NEW GROUPINGS OF SUBJECT MATTER AND SCHEDULING, BASED UPON INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS. IT HAS IMPLEMENTED CERTAIN TYPES OF IMMEDIATE AND EXPLICIT REINFORCEMENT NORMALLY OPERATING IN NONACADEMIC ENVIRONMENTS TO EFFECT AN INCREASE IN EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE. IN ORDER TO PROVIDE VALUABLE INSTITUTIONAL FEEDBACK AND TO PREPARE THE TRAINING SCHOOL STAFF FOR THE POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF A LARGER PROJECT, THE CASE STAFF WORKED WITH NTSB ADMINISTRATORS, CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS, AND TEACHERS IN WEEKLY SEMINARS, AND WEEKLY TRAINING LABORATORY SESSIONS. THESE PROCEDURES WERE FOUND TO BE WORKABLE AS A TECHNOLOGY TO GENERATE AND MAINTAIN STUDENT GROWTH. FURTHER, THEY COULD BE TAUGHT AND, BY SMALL STEPS, FED INTO AN EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL SETTING WHOSE MODE OF OPERATION IS INITIALLY CONTRARY TO THAT OF CASE. THE BASIC TENETS AND PROCEDURES EMPLOYED DURING CASE I AND SUBSEQUENTLY EMPLOYED IN CASE II ARE APPLICABLE TO GENERAL PUBLIC EDUCATION AND THE SUPPORTING SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT.

HAROLD L. COHEN, EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR
INSTITUTE FOR BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH
2426 LINDEN LANE
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND 20910

0100048875999

INTERIM - BAM (BARBITURATE, AMPHETAMINE, MARIJUANA-LSD)
PROJECT. OTHER PERSONNEL: RALPH S. BANAY, M.D.; JULIUS
RUBIN, M.D. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CIVIC CENTER
CLINIC, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1,
1965. CONTINUING.

THE GOAL OF THE BAM TREATMENT PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP A
TREATMENT APPROACH THAT MAY BE EFFICACIOUS WITH
"PILLHEADS" AND "POTHEADS." THESE ARE GENERALLY LOWER-
CLASS, CULTURALLY DEPRIVED YOUTHFUL INDIVIDUALS
HABITUATED TO THE USE OF BARBITURATES, AMPHETAMINES,
MARIJUANA, LSD, OR GLUE-SNIFFING, WHO WERE REFERRED BY
COURT AGENCIES. THE TREATMENT APPROACH DERIVES FROM THE
TECHNIQUES OF DAYTOP LODGE, ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS, SYNANON,
GAMBLERS ANONYMOUS, AND OTHER SELF-HELP ORGANIZATIONS,
IN THAT RELIANCE WILL BE PLACED ON INDIGENOUS LEADERS.
THESE LEADERS WILL ASSUME PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR
"SAVING" THEIR "BROTHERS" BY HELPING THEM NOT ONLY TO
ATTAIN ABSTINENCE FROM PILLS AND WEED, BUT ALSO TO
DEVELOP A PHILOSOPHY AND VALUE SYSTEM STRESSING INTEGRITY,
HONESTY, AND RESPONSIBILITY. THE PRINCIPLES OF REALITY
THERAPY AS DEVELOPED BY WILLIAM GLASSER (REALITY THERAPY:
A NEW APPROACH TO PSYCHIATRY. NEW YORK, HARPER AND ROW,
1965.) ARE APPLIED. THE APPROACH TAKEN IS AN
INTERVENTIONIST, NON-ANALYTIC ONE. CONTRACT THEORY IS
ALSO USED IN THAT ALL NEW GROUP MEMBERS MUST AGREE TO
ATTEND 10 CONSECUTIVE SESSIONS. THE BASIC HYPOTHESES OF
THE PROJECT ARE BEING VERIFIED. PUBLICATIONS: RANGELL,
MEYER. THE BAN-BAM GROUP. GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY,
20(3/4):203-204, 1967.

ALEXANDER BASSIN, PH.D.
2153 EAST 12TH STREET
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

0100048876999

INTERIM - SURGICAL AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF ADULT
OFFENDERS. OTHER PERSONNEL: H. SAFAR; M. LEWIN; W.
MANDELL; C. SULLIVAN. INSTITUTIONS: MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL
AND MEDICAL CENTER; STATEN ISLAND MENTAL HEALTH SOCIETY;
NEW YORK CITY, DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION. DATES: BEGAN
JULY 1, 1964. ESTIMATED COMPLETION FEBRUARY 29, 1968.

THE SURGICAL AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF ADULT OFFENDERS
PROJECT WAS SET UP TO INVESTIGATE THE REHABILITATIVE
EFFECTS OF PLASTIC SURGERY, ADMINISTERED BOTH WITH AND
WITHOUT SOCIAL AND VOCATIONAL SERVICES, TO DISFIGURED
INMATES OF THE NEW YORK CITY JAIL SYSTEM. THE PROJECT
WAS CARRIED OUT WITH DISFIGURED SUBJECTS DRAWN FROM THE
INMATE POPULATION AT RIKERS ISLAND. INMATES REQUESTING
PROCEDURES WERE SURGICALLY AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY SCREENED.
FOUR EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS WERE ESTABLISHED FROM THIS
DISFIGURED POPULATION BY ROTATIONAL SELECTION: SURGERY
AND OTHER SERVICES; SURGERY; SOCIAL AND VOCATIONAL
SERVICES WITHOUT SURGERY; NO TREATMENT. THE SUBJECT
SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 168 INDIVIDUALS, 74 OF WHOM RECEIVED
SURGERY. FOLLOW-UPS WERE CONDUCTED ONE YEAR FOLLOWING
SURGERY OR RELEASE FROM PRISON. COMPARISONS WERE MADE ON
THREE MAJOR VARIABLES: RECIDIVISM, VOCATIONAL SUCCESS,
AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT. IT WAS FOUND THAT PLASTIC

SURGERY CAN AID IN THE REHABILITATION OF CHRONIC ADULT OFFENDERS. THIS SUGGESTS THAT THE TECHNIQUE CAN BE OF VALUE TO THE REHABILITATION WORKER IN AIDING DISFIGURED CLIENTS.

RICHARD L. KURTZBERG
SURGICAL AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF ADULT OFFENDERS
ROOM 304, 1 UNION SQUARE WEST
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003

0100048877999

INTERIM - DEVELOPMENT OF A DATA RESERVOIR ON JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. OTHER PERSONNEL: MRS. DOROTHY BOYNTON. INSTITUTIONS: BERKSHIRE FARM INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH, CANAAN, NEW YORK. DATES: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1964. CONTINUING.

A STORE OF DATA OPEN TO SOCIAL SCIENTISTS FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS TO BE CREATED; RESEARCH IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS TO BE STIMULATED; THE POTENTIALITY WILL BE PROVIDED TO DEVELOP NORMS AND BASELINES ON VARIABLES OF CONCERN TO INSTITUTIONS, COURTS, PUBLIC AGENCIES, SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS; AND SPECIFIC HYPOTHESES OF INTEREST TO THE BERKSHIRE FARM INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH WILL BE TESTED. ON EMPIRICAL AND A PRIORI GROUNDS, DATA ARE BEING GATHERED FOR ALL BOYS IN THE BERKSHIRE FARM POPULATION ON A CONTINUING AND SYSTEMATIC BASIS FROM FOUR SOURCES: CASE RECORDS, PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS, STAFF RATINGS, AND COMMUNITY SERVICES FOLLOWING DISCHARGE. WHEN THE PROCEDURE IS FUNCTIONING SMOOTHLY THE FEASIBILITY OF COLLECTING COMPARABLE DATA FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND PERHAPS ABROAD, WILL BE EXPLORED. DATA FROM THE RESERVOIR WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATIONS. AS THE PROJECT CONTINUES, A MORE FORMAL SYSTEM FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF DATA WILL BE DEVELOPED. CURRENTLY THE RESERVOIR IS COMPRISED OF DATA ON 600 DELINQUENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAGNETIC TAPE STORAGE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED. MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS, AND INTERCORRELATIONS OF THE SCALED VARIABLES ARE PRESENTLY AVAILABLE FOR 290 SUBJECTS. PUBLICATIONS: LEFKOWITZ, MONROE M. MMPI SCORES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ADJUSTING TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION. PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS., NO VOL.(19):911-914, 1966.

MONROE M. LEFKOWITZ, PH.D.
RESEARCH DIRECTOR
BERKSHIRE FARM INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH
CANAAN, NEW YORK 12029

0100048878999

FINAL - THE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF MALE PEDOPHILES IN CALIFORNIA. OTHER PERSONNEL: FRANK J. VANASEK; HARVEY F. DINGMAN; ERNEST T. DONDIS; PAUL F. C. MUELLER; ERNEST C. GIFFEN; ET AL. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, ATASCADERO STATE HOSPITAL AND SOCIO-BEHAVIORAL STUDY CENTER FOR MENTAL RETARDATION AT PACIFIC STATE HOSPITAL; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LOS ANGELES, HEALTH SCIENCES COMPUTING FACILITY; CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION AND INVESTIGATION; CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS; COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENTS: LOS ANGELES, ORANGE, RIVERSIDE, SAN BERNARDINO, SAN DIEGO, VENTURA; (FUNDING) CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE. DATES: BEGAN JUNE 1964. COMPLETED JUNE 1967.

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PAROLE PERFORMANCE OF MALE PEDOPHILES WERE DETERMINED. OFFENDERS' BACKGROUNDS, PERSONALITIES, EXPERIENCES UNDER SUPERVISION AND BASE EXPECTANCY SCALES WERE INVESTIGATED. THE SAMPLE INCLUDED 887 ADULT MALES (18 YEARS AND OVER) WHO HAD PLED GUILTY TO OR BEEN CONVICTED IN A SUPERIOR COURT OF A SEX OFFENSE INVOLVING BODILY CONTACT WITH A MINOR (UNDER 18 YEARS). THE STUDY WAS GEOGRAPHICALLY LIMITED TO SIX SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES; LOS ANGELES COUNTY CONTRIBUTED 2/3 OF ALL CASES. ANALYSIS OF LEGAL ASPECTS WITH RESPECT TO CHARGE, CONVICTION, AND LEGAL DISPOSITION, DISCLOSED SOME GLARING DIFFERENCES WHEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE TYPE OF ILLEGAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. THE DUALITY OF THE MEDICAL DECISION, THAT A PATIENT IS NOT OR IS A MENTALLY DISORDERED SEX OFFENDER (PREDISPOSITION FOR COMMITTING SEX OFFENSES) AND IS NOT OR IS AMENABLE TO TREATMENT IN THE HOSPITAL, REVEALED VARIATIONS IN CLINICAL JUDGMENTS AND AN ARBITRARY ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE. FOR PATIENTS RECOMMENDED FOR AN INDETERMINATE PERIOD OF TREATMENT, THE MEDIAN HOSPITALIZATION WAS 14 MONTHS, WITH THE ISSUE OF SOCIAL DANGEROUSNESS THE DETERMINENT FOR DISCHARGE. THE POST-HOSPITAL LEGAL DISPOSITION OF CASES FREQUENTLY WAS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE CLINICAL EVALUATIONS AND JUDGMENTS. WHEREVER PRACTICAL, ONE OR MORE PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS WERE ADMINISTERED DURING THE FIELD INTERVIEW. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA WERE GENERALLY CONSISTENT WITH FINDINGS IN PRIOR STUDIES ON SEX OFFENDING IN CALIFORNIA AND IN THE LITERATURE. ANALYSES OF REPORTED EXPERIENCES DURING PROBATION OR PAROLE SUPERVISION INDICATED THAT ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTED FAR LESS TO SEXUAL RECIDIVISM THAN DID THE BASIC PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER DISORDERS ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIALLY DISAPPROVED AND/OR AGGRESSIVELY ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. ANALYSES OF DATA ARE BEING CONTINUED IN CONJUNCTION WITH A PROJECT SPECIFICALLY ORIENTED TO SUBJECTS DISCHARGED FROM ATASCADERO STATE HOSPITAL. PUBLICATIONS: CALIFORNIA. MENTAL HYGIENE DEPARTMENT. RECIDIVISM AMONG TREATED SEX OFFENDERS, BY LOUISE V. FRISBIE AND ERNEST H. DONDIS. SACRAMENTO, 1965. (RESEARCH MONOGRAPH NO. 5) CALIFORNIA. MENTAL HYGIENE DEPARTMENT. STUDIES ON SEX OFFENDING IN CALIFORNIA, 1954-1966, BY LOUISE V. FRISBIE. CALIFORNIA MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH DIGEST, 4(4):135-141, 1966. CALIFORNIA. MENTAL HYGIENE DEPARTMENT. THE SELF AND THE IDEAL SELF--A METHODOLOGICAL STUDY OF PEDOPHILES, BY LOUISE V. FRISBIE, FRANK J. VANASEK, AND HARVEY F. DINGMAN. CALIFORNIA MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH DIGEST, 5(2):126-127, 1967. FRISBIE, LOUISE V. TREATED SEX OFFENDERS WHO REVERTED TO SEXUALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. FEDERAL PROBATION, 29(2):52-57, 1965. (FURTHER PUBLICATIONS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED FOR PUBLICATION; TITLES AVAILABLE AT ICCD.)

LOUISE V. FRISBIE, RESEARCH SPECIALIST
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE
ATASCADERO STATE HOSPITAL RESEARCH AREA OFFICE
232 NORTH LAKE, ROOM 210
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91101

LIST OF JOURNALS

from which articles are selected for inclusion in the Abstracts section of this Volume.

Acta Criminalogiae et Medicinae Legalis
Japonica
(Tokyo, Japan)

Albany Law Review
(Albany, New York)

American Bar Association Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Criminal Law Quarterly
(Chicago, Illinois)

American Journal of Correction
(St. Paul, Minnesota)

American University Law Review
(Washington, D. C.)

Annales Internationales de Criminologie
(Paris, France)

Annual Survey of American Law
(Dobbs Ferry, New York)

Approved Schools Gazette
(Birmingham, England)

Archiv für Kriminologie
(Lubeck, Germany)

Archivos de Criminologia, Neuropsiquiatria
y Disciplinas Conexas
(Quito, Ecuador)

Baylor Law Review
(Waco, Texas)

Bevahrungshilfe
(Godesberg, Germany)

Boston University Law Review
(Boston, Massachusetts)

British Journal of Criminology
(London, England)

Brooklyn Law Review
(Brooklyn, New York)

Bulletin de l'Administration Penitentiaire
(Brussels, Belgium)

Bulletin de la Société Internationale de
Defense Sociale
(Paris, France)

Bulletin Société de Criminology du Québec
(Montreal, Canada)

California Law Review
(Berkeley, California)

California Youth Authority Quarterly
(Sacramento, California)

Canadian Bar Journal
(Ottawa, Canada)

Canadian Journal of Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)

Challenge
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)

Cleveland - Marshall Law Review
(Cleveland, Ohio)

Columbia Law Review
(New York, New York)

Contributions à l'Étude des Sciences
de l'Homme
(Montreal, Canada)

Cornell Law Quarterly
(Ithaca, New York)

Correctional Research Bulletin
(Boston, Massachusetts)

Correctional Review
(Sacramento, California)

Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of
Social Therapy
(New York, New York)

- Crime and Delinquency
(New York, New York)
- Criminal Law Bulletin
(New York, New York)
- Criminal Law Quarterly
(Toronto, Canada)
- Criminal Law Review
(London, England)
- Criminalia
(Mexico D.F., Mexico)
- Criminologia
(Santiago, Chile)
- Defender Newsletter
(Chicago, Illinois)
- Derecho Penal Contemporaneo
(Mexico 7, D.F.)
- Die Polizei
(Cologne, Germany)
- Esperienze di Rieducazione
(Rome, Italy)
- FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin
(Washington, D. C.)
- Federal Corrections
(Ottawa, Canada)
- Federal Probation
(Washington, D. C.)
- Federal Rules Decisions
(St. Paul, Minnesota)
- Fordham Law Review
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- Georgetown Law Journal
(Washington, D. C.)
- Goltdammer's Archiv für Strafrecht
(Hamburg, Germany)
- Harvard Law Review
(Cambridge, Massachusetts)
- Howard Journal of Penology and Crime
Prevention
(London, England)
- Howard Law Journal
(Washington, D. C.)
- International Annals of Criminology
(Paris, France)
- International Criminal Police Review
(Paris, France)
- International Review of Criminal Policy
(United Nations, New York)
- Issues in Criminology
(Berkeley, California)
- JAG Journal
(Washington, D. C.)
- Journal of Correctional Education
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
- Journal of Correctional Work
(Lucknow, India)
- Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and
Police Science
(Baltimore, Maryland)
- Journal of Research in Crime and
Delinquency
(New York, New York)
- Journal of the American Judicature Society
(Chicago, Illinois)
- Journal of the California Probation,
Parole and Correction Association
(Van Nuys, California)
- Journal of the Indian Law Institute
(New Delhi, India)
- Journal of the State Bar of California
(San Francisco, California)
- Juvenile Court Judges Journal
(Chicago, Illinois)
- Key Issues
(Chicago, Illinois)
- Kriminalistik
(Cologne, Germany)
- Kriminalvården
(Stockholm, Sweden)
- Law and Order
(New York, New York)
- Law in Transition Quarterly
(Los Angeles, California)
- Legal Aid Brief Case
(Chicago, Illinois)
- Legal Aid Review
(New York, New York)
- Maandschrift voor het Gevangeniswezen
(Amsterdam, Holland)
- Marquette Law Review
(Milwaukee, Wisconsin)

- Michigan Law Review
(Ann Arbor, Michigan)
- Military Law Review
(Washington, D. C.)
- Mississippi Law Journal
(University, Mississippi)
- Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht
(Hamburg, Germany)
- Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und
Strafrechtsreform
(Berlin, Germany)
- Municipal Court Review
(Denver, Colorado)
- National Prisoner Statistics
(Washington, D. C.)
- National Sheriff
(Washington, D. C.)
- Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Criminologie
(Amsterdam, Holland)
- New York University Law Review
(New York, New York)
- Northwestern University Law Review
(Chicago, Illinois)
- Pennsylvania Association on Probation,
Parole and Correction
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)
- Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly
(Harrisburg, Pennsylvania)
- Perspective
(Olympia, Washington)
- Police
(Springfield, Illinois)
- Police Chief
(Washington, D. C.)
- Police Journal
(Chichester, England)
- Police Management Review
(New York, New York)
- Prison Journal
(Wakefield, England)
- Prison Service Journal
(Wakefield, England)
- Probation
(London, England)
- Probation and Child Care
(Colombo, Ceylon)
- Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica
(Rome, Italy)
- Recueil de Droit Pénal
(Paris, France)
- Research Review - Department of
Institutions State of Washington
(Olympia, Washington)
- Ressegna di Studi Penitenziari
(Rome, Italy)
- Review of the Youth Protective Services
(Montreal, Canada)
- Revista Brasileira de Criminologia e
Direito Penal
(Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)
- Revista De Estudios Penitenciarios
(Madrid, Spain)
- Revue de Droit Pénal et de Criminologie
(Brussels, Belgium)
- Revue de Droit Pénal Militaire et de
Droit de la Guerre
(Brussels, Belgium)
- Revue de Science Criminelle et de Droit
Pénal Comparé
(Paris, France)
- Revue Internationale de Criminologie
et de Police Technique
(Geneva, Switzerland)
- Revue Pénitentiaire et de Droit Pénal
(Paris, France)
- Rutgers Law Review
(Newark, New Jersey)
- Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht
(Berne, Switzerland)
- Scuola Positiva
(Milan, Italy)
- Social Defence
(New Delhi, India)
- Southern California Law Review
(Los Angeles, California)
- Sovietskaya Yustitsiya
(Moscow, U.S.S.R.)
- Staat und Recht
(Berlin, Germany)

Syracuse Law Review
(Syracuse, New York)

Tennessee Law Review
(Knoxville, Tennessee)

Texas Law Review
(Austin, Texas)

Tijdschrift voor Strafrecht
(Amsterdam, Holland)

University of California Los Angeles
Law Review
(Los Angeles, California)

University of Chicago Law Review
(Chicago, Illinois)

University of Colorado Law Review
(Boulder, Colorado)

University of Kansas Law Review
(Kansas City, Missouri)

University of Pennsylvania Law Review
(Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Valor
(Venice, Florida)

Valparaiso University Law Review
(Valparaiso, Indiana)

Vanderbilt Law Review
(Nashville, Tennessee)

Villanova Law Review
(Villanova, Pennsylvania)

Virginia Law Review
(Charlottesville, Virginia)

Washburn Law Journal
(Topeka, Kansas)

Washington and Lee Law Review
(Lexington, Virginia)

Wisconsin Law Review
(Madison, Wisconsin)

Yale Law Journal
(New Haven, Connecticut)

Youth Service News
(Albany, New York)

Zeitschrift für die gesamte
Strafrechtswissenschaft
(Berlin, Germany)

Zeitschrift für Strafvollzug
(Düsseldorf, Germany)

AUTHOR INDEX

NOTE ON USE OF INDEX IN THIS ISSUE

The numerical sequence of the abstracts in this issue is interrupted by the numbering of current projects. The following key to abstract and project numbers and their corresponding page numbers will assist the reader in locating any particular number.

Abstract & Current Project Numbers

48809 - 48834
48835 - 48878
48879 - 48988

Page Numbers

1 - 10
56 - 79
10 - 54

A

Abdel Fattah, Ezzat 0100048832999
American Bar Association Advisory Committee
on the Criminal Trial 0100048894999
Aubry, Arthur S. Jr. 0100048946999
Ayres, Richard E. 0100048895999

B

Baddeley, Fred 0100048881999
Ball, John C. 0100048865999 0100048919999
Bassin, Alexander 0100048875999
Baumann, Erwin 0100048940999
Blum, Richard H. 0100048817999
Brastron, Curtis 0100048945999
Braun, Richard L. 0100048851999
Busse, Howard 0100048852999

C

California Corrections Department
0100048810999, 0100048883999
California Criminal Statistics Bureau
0100048904999, 0100048905999,
0100048947999, 0100048950999
Carlisle, Mark 0100048890999
Carpenter, Lawrence A. 0100048857999
Case, John D. 0100048811999
Cayton, Paul W. 0100048809999
Chappell, Duncan 0100048920999
Chiricos, Theodore G. 0100048908999
Christensen, Craig W. 0100048838999
Chvost, Jacob 0100048866999
Cohen, Harold L. 0100048874999
Community Service Society of New York
Committee on Youth and Correction
0100048973999
Congressional Digest 0100048903999
Council of Europe Fourth European Conference
of Directors of Criminological Research
Institutes 0100048925999
Coxe, Spencer 0100048831999
Critchley, T.A. 0100048926999
Cymbalisty, B.Y. 0100048853999
Czajkoski, Eugene H. 0100048932999

D

Dean, Michael 0100048885999

Dinitz, Simon 0100048843999, 0100048844999,
0100048845999, 0100048846999
Dobrotka, G. 0100048964999
Dodd, David J. 0100048834999
Doleisch, Wolfgang 0100048888999
Domfeld, Glen R. 0100048976999
Dorsch, August W. 0100048939999
Drapkin, Israel 0100048828999

E

Eisenberg, Ulrich 0100048958999
Eldridge, William B. 0100048841999
Elias, Albert 0100048929999
Ellington, John R. 0100048889999
Empson, Paul D. 0100048813999

F

Fattah, Ezzat Abdel 0100048934999
FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin 0100048975999
First National Conference on Crime Control
0100048931999
Fitzgerald, P.J. 0100048824999
Florida Probation and Parole Commission
0100048898999
Flynn, John J. 0100048951999
Fort, William S. 0100048984999
Frisbie, Louise V. 0100048878999

G

Glaser, Daniel 0100048980999
Glaser, Stefan 0100048914999
Glasser, Ira 0100048937999
Goldman, Nathan 0100048909999
Goodman, Corinne R. 0100048969999
Gordon, John J. 0100048982999
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M

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W

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Yale Law Journal 0100048826999

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